

GREEK COMPLIANCE WITH ULTIMATUM ONLY CONDITIONAL

Offer All Concessions, But
Demand Raising Of
The Blockade

EVADE APOLOGIES

Public Salutes and Punish-
ment of Officers Is
Also Omitted

ALLIES INSISTENT

No Intention to Remove
Sea Barrier Till Their
Terms Are Met

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Athens, January 11.—The Greek
reply to the Allies' ultimatum
makes all concessions, accompanied
by conditions, including the raising
of the blockade.

London, January 12.—The Greek
reply to the ultimatum presented by
the Allies evades the demand for
apologies to the Allied Ministers and
public salutes of the Allied flags in
connection with the events on
December 1. It also ignores the de-
mand for the removal of the officer
responsible for the orders given on
December 1.

Furthermore, the release of the
Venizelists who have been arrested is
not dealt with in accordance with
the spirit of the demand made by the
Allies for their immediate liberation.

Reuter's Agency announces that
the Allies consider the Greek reply
insufficiently precise. The Greek
Government will be told that the
reply gives pleasure as far as it
goes, but a more definite acquiescence
is necessary.

The Allies do not intend to raise
the blockade until their full demands
have been conceded. The Allies'
representatives remain at Athens.

Bulgarian General Is Leading Mitau Attack

Dmitrieff's Successes Send Pe-
trograd Into Transports
Of Exultation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 12.—The Bul-
garian, General Dmitrieff, commands
the Russian forces advancing to-
wards Mitau. The announcement of
his capture of twenty-one heavy and
eleven field-guns and much stores
led to a long and unprecedented
demonstration in the streets of
Petrograd.

Prisoners report that there was a
panic at Mitau, following an aero-
plane bombardment. Two Zeppelins
attacked Riga, but were driven off
and one is reported to have been
destroyed.

SHIPPING CO-ORDINATION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—A new regula-
tion under the Defence of the Realm
Act relates to chartering to or from
British ports, with a view to closer
co-ordination between the Allies in
the employment of tonnage. Similar
regulations are being adopted in
France and Italy. Permission from
the national authority in each
country is henceforth necessary before
foreign tonnage can be chartered.

The Weather

Fine weather, with a moderate
monsoon. The maximum temperature
recorded yesterday was 47.5 and the
minimum 23.0, the figures for the
corresponding day last year being
respectively 48.2 and 23.2.

Walking Arsenal Who Shot Three Persons



MICHAEL INIK

Michael Inik, of Hammond, Ill.,
suddenly went mad and sallied forth
in a suit of armor like a knight of old.
He shot a judge, a bailiff and a juror
in the Hammond, Ill., courthouse.
He was clad in a coat of sheet iron
and iron shoes, carried a 33-inch sword
and wore metal arm bands, from
which protruded spikes. He was
armed with four revolvers, two
hatchets, a piece of heavy chain, a
hammer, a dagger and carpenter's
saw. He wore a false face and false
beard. His victims are in a critical
condition.

88,291 Casualties Admitted By Berlin During Last Month

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—The casualties
gazetted in the official German lists
during December—but not necessarily
incurred in December—total 88,291,
of whom 15,160 were killed.

LOWER HOUSE SANCTIONS LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, January 13.—The Lower
House yesterday decided to restore
the system of local self-government.

Big British Success In District Of Kut

Capture Most of Trenches In
Vicinity of Besieged Town;
Turks' Loss Heavy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—A British
official despatch from Mesopotamia
reports: On Wednesday, we captured
the majority of the trenches in the
loop north-eastward of Kut. 200
corpses were found in one com-
munication trench and there were
many elsewhere.

Rumanians Beat Off Enemy Two Versts

Repulse Attack at Monestir-Ka-
chinul; Russians Lose Ground
At Ojuz River

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 12.—(By wire-
less).—A Russian official com-
munique reports: The enemy pressed
us back for a short distance south
of the Ojuz River. The Rumanians
repulsed an attack west of Monestir-
Kachinul and threw back the
enemy two versts southwards.

Thousand Lost In Fushun Collieries Gas Explosion!

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

PEKING, January 13.—There was a terrible gas explosion
yesterday in the Oyama Pit of the Fushun Collieries, which
belong to the South Manchuria Railway. Out of 1,188 men
below ground at the time, 17 Japanese and 980 Chinese are
missing. It may be necessary to close up the pit in order to put
out the fire.

COUNCIL'S SECRETARY, MR. MACKINNON DEAD

Contracted Typhoid During Hol-
iday at Foochow; Was En-
thusiastic Sportsman

The Shanghai community lost a
valuable servant yesterday in the
person of Mr. J. B. A. Mackinnon,
Acting Secretary of the S. M. C., who
died at the Victoria Nursing Home
about four o'clock in the morning
after about a month's illness. He
had been suffering from typhoid,
believed to have been contracted
while on short leave at Foochow
before Xmas. On coming back from
that port he went to the Nursing
Home.

The funeral will take place at 4
p.m. today at Palsienjao Cemetery
and at three o'clock a service will
be held at St. Joseph's Church when the
Council and representatives of the
departments will attend.

The late Mr. Mackinnon was 37
years of age and was educated in
England. He came out to the Far East
to join the Customs Indoor Staff.
Some ten or eleven years ago he
entered the service of the S. M. C.
for which he had since done yeoman
work.

His one love outside the office was
pony riding and especially in the
paper hunts he was a regular
participant. At the race meetings,
too—at Shanghai and at Kiangwan—he
very often rode both on the flat
and over the sticks, his own stable
name being "Pastidit."

His parents are both alive in
London and much sympathy will be
felt for them and for his sister-in-law
here, who is in the Nursing Home,
having recently undergone an opera-
tion for appendicitis.

Paris Gets an Alarm Of Raiding Zeppelins

Word Sent Back from Front And
All Precautions Taken, But
Nothing Comes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 12.—On reports
from the front that enemy Zeppelins
and aeroplanes were coming south-
ward, bugles sounded the alarm in
Paris and all lights were extinguished
at 7 o'clock yesterday evening,
but the end of the alarm was
signalled at 8 p.m., as the Zeppelins
had not appeared.

Anticipate Further Chinese Objections As to Chenchiang

Concede All Minor Demands,
But Japanese Still Insist
On Police Rights

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, January 13.—The terms of
the Chenchiang settlement have
not yet been disclosed, but it is under-
stood the Chinese Government has
acceded to all the minor demands,
such as the reprimand of the Com-
mander of the 28th Division, the
punishment of the officers concerned,
the publication of a warning against
a repetition of the incident and an
apology by the Tschun of Fengtien,
while, as regards the establishment
of police-stations in Manchuria and
Eastern Inner Mongolia, the Japa-
nese, despite the probable Chinese
objection, will place on record the
rights they claim and also their
wishes regarding the employment of
Japanese military advisers and
instructors.

SEIZE THREE-QUARTERS MILE GERMAN TRENCH

British Break Up Counter-At-
tack At Beaumont; Raid
Other Defences

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—Sir Douglas
Haig reports this evening: We have
captured three-quarters of a mile of
trench north-eastward of Beaumont-
Hamel, taking 176 prisoners. A
counter-attack was broken up.

We made successful raids eastward
of Armentieres, north-eastward of
Ypres and two in the neighborhood of
Grandcourt.

Reuter's correspondent at British
headquarters says that the fighting on
Wednesday and Thursday, near
Beaumont-Hamel, was an interesting
departure from trench-raiding, being
aimed at the mastery of the position
and to damage the morale of the
enemy, expectant of a respite, owing
to the bad weather. It resulted in
depriving the enemy of their ob-
servation over a large area of our
position and the capture of 300
Bavarian and Prussian prisoners.
Whirlwind bombardments preceded
the advances of our infantry.

Count Benckendorff, Ambassador of Tsar To London, Is Dead

Reuter's Service

London, January 11.—The death is
announced of Count Benckendorff,
Russian Ambassador to London since
1903.

British Navy Musters 4,000 Ships—Jellicoe

Tells Why Closer Blockade Is
Impossible; Submarine Men-
ace Greater Than Ever

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 12.—Admiral Sir
John Jellicoe was made a freeman
of the Fishmongers Company, in the
City, yesterday.

He dwelt, in a speech, on the
difficulties of naval warfare saying
that, as torpedoing is effective at
10,000 yards, beyond which visibility
is bad, especially in the North Sea,
submarines, combined with mines,
prevented a close blockade. Never-
theless, the Germans have only once
ventured far enough to fight the
world-wide activities of the British
navy, which comprised 4,000 vessels.

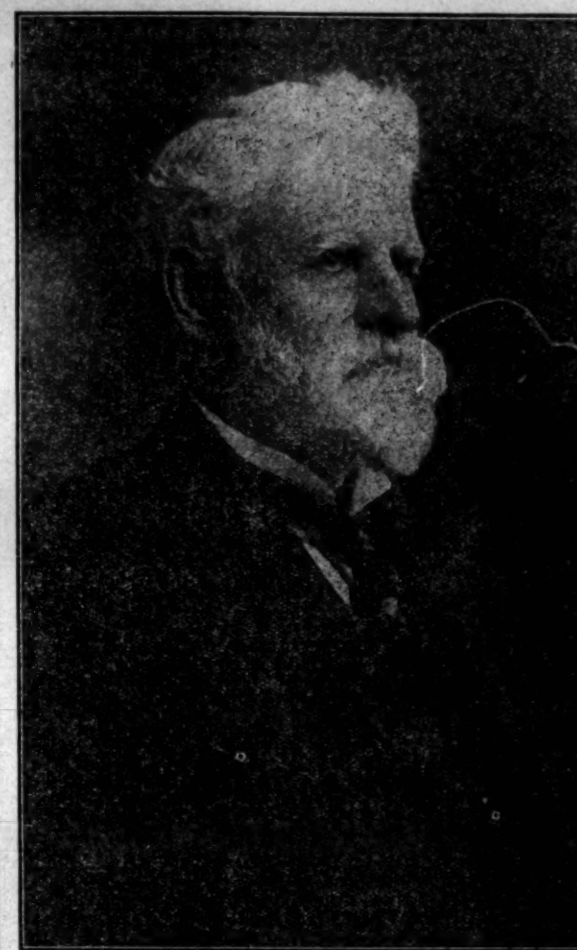
He drew attention to the arduous
work of the Home Cruiser Squadron,
which examined every week an
average of eighty ships, in all
weathers and he paid a tribute to
the co-operation of the mercantile
marine, stating that seven million
men have been transported over the
sea, together with guns, munitions
and stores and that 2,500 skippers
belonging to the mercantile marine
are employed by the Government.

The submarine menace, he said,
was greater than ever and must be
dealt with. He appealed to workers
engaged on shipbuilding to put forth
their utmost energies to replace the
losses of merchant vessels.

Colonel Roosevelt To Come to China?

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, former
President of the United States, will
leave San Francisco early next month
for a trip to Japan, China and the
South Sea Islands, says a despatch to
the Jiji Shimpō. Other cables make
no mention of his visit to Japan and
China.

Builder of Four Largest Telescopes To Speak in Shanghai



Mr. Ambrose Swasey

Mr. Ambrose Swasey, who is to be
one of the speakers at Monday
night's dinner, of the University and
Saturday Clubs, at the Palace Hotel,
is President of the Warner and
Swasey Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, and
is well known as a scientist,
manufacturer, inventor, philanthrop-
ist and traveler. The four
largest astronomical telescopes in
the world—the Lick, the Yerkes,
the Washington National, and the
Canadian National—were built by
him. He is a Chevalier of the
Legion of Honor of France, was re-
cently President of the Cleveland
Chamber of Commerce, and is a
member of the Baptist Board of
Foreign Missions of the U.S.A.
Among his many philanthropies are
the splendid Y.M.C.A. building on the
campus of the Canton Christian
College and the now-being-erected
Science Building of Nanking Univer-
sity. He is also one of several Cleve-
land men to give the new Y.M.C.A.
building in Hangchow.

Full Terms World's Record Loan Floated in Gt. Britain; £20,000,000 to Prudential

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The conditions of the issue of the
£5 per cent war loan, 1929-1947, in
stock or bonds, are given as follows:

Interest payable June 1 and
December 1. First dividend as fol-
lows: Payable June 1, 1917, on
fully-paid allotments £18.9 per cent
and on instalment allotments 11/10d.
per cent.

Price of issue, £95 per cent, pay-
able as follows:

(1) for fully-paid allotments, on
application, 95 per cent.

(2) for instalment allotments:
On application, 95 per cent.
On Friday, March 2, 1917, £15 per
cent.

On Friday, March 23, 1917, £15
per cent.

On Wednesday, April 18, 1917, £20
per cent.

On Wednesday, May 9, 1917, £20
per cent.

On Wednesday, May 30, 1917, £20
per cent.

Total, £95.

The conditions of the issue of the
£4 per cent war loan, 1929-1942 (in-
come tax compounded), in stock or
bonds, are as follows:

Interest payable April 15 and
October 15. First dividend as fol-
lows: Payable April 15, 1917, on
fully-paid allotments 12/8d. per cent.
The first dividend on instalment
allotments will be the full half-year's
interest payable on October 15, 1917.

Price of issue £100 per cent, pay-
able as follows:

(1) for fully-paid allotments, on
application, £100 per cent.

(2) for instalment allotments:
On application, £5 per cent.
On Friday, March 2, 1917, £15 per
cent.

On Friday, March 23, 1917, £20
per cent.

per cent.

On Wednesday, April 18, 1917, £20
per cent.

On Wednesday, May 9, 1917, £20
per cent.

On Wednesday, May 30, 1917, £20
per cent.

Total, £100.

The Stocks are investments
authorised by the Trustee Act of
1893 and trustees may invest therein
notwithstanding that the price may
at the time of investment ex-
ceed the redemption value of £100
per cent.

The Governor and Company of the
Bank of England are authorised to
receive applications for the above
Loans, which will take the form of
Stock or Bonds to Bearer at the
option of subscribers. Stock may be
inscribed as transferable in the Stock
transfer books or may be registered
as transferable by deed.

Applications, which may be for
either Loan, must be for sums which
are multiples of Fifty Pounds and
may be for either (1) "Fully-paid
allotments" or (2) "Instalment
allotments."

They will be received at the Bank
of England Loans Office, 5 and 6
Lombard Street, London, E. C., and
may be forwarded either direct or
through the medium of any banker
or stockbroker in the United King-
dom.

British Government Treasury Bills
will be accepted under discount at 5
per cent per annum and War Ex-
penditure Certificates will be accept-
ed under discount at 5½ per cent per
annum—in both cases as from
February 16, 1917—in lieu of cash in
payment for "Fully-paid Allot-
ments" provided that the entire pro-

(Continued on Page 5)

ALLIES CAN'T SEE NEAR PEACE UPON THEIR CONDITIONS

Tell Wilson in Detail Res-
titutions and Repara-
tions Called For

TURK MUST GO

Say 'Radical Alien to West-
ern Civilization' Shall
Leave Europe

NO EXTERMINATION

Repeat Pledge don't Desire
To Politically Extinguish
German People

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—The spirit
animating the Allied reply to Presi-
dent Wilson's Note, after supporting
the proposal to create a league of
nations to assure universal peace and
justice, expresses the view that it is
impossible at present to obtain a
peace which will not only secure re-
paration, restitution and the guaran-
tees due through the Central Empire's
guilty act of aggression but also
enable the future of the nations of
Europe to be established on a sure
foundation.

The Allies regret to disclaim
responsibility for the losses and
suffering entailed on neutrals, as they
in nowise provoked the war. They
feel it their duty to challenge in a
very friendly but very clear way the
analogy drawn between the opposing
belligerents, which directly conflicts
with the evidence.

'Calculated Aggression'

History has clearly established one
fact, namely, the calculated policy of
aggression by means of which Aus-
tria and Germany sought to ensure
the hegemony of Europe and universal
economic domination. By her de-
claration of war, instant violation of
Belgium and Luxembourg and her
methods of warfare, Germany has
proved that she systematically scorns
every principle of humanity and the
respect due to small States.

The Allies' reply proceeds to set out
a further series of crimes committed
by the enemy. It recalls the horrors
marking the invasion of Belgium and
Serbia, the atrocious treatment they
are undergoing, the massacres of
hundreds of thousands of inoffensive
Armenians, the barbarities in Syria,
the Zeppelin raids on open towns, the
submarining of liners and shipping,
including neutral vessels, the cruel
treatment of prisoners of war, the
judicial murders of Miss Edith Cavell
and Captain Fryatt, the deportation
and enslavement of civil populations
of occupied territories, &c.

Such a catalogue of crimes explains
the protest of the Allies at the
analogy.

Name Allies' War Aims

The Allies find no difficulty in meet-
ing President Wilson's request to
state their war aims. These can only
be formulated in detail, with all just
compensations, indemnities and losses,
when the moment for negotiation
arrives, but they are well-known to
include primarily and necessarily the
restoration of Belgium, Serbia and
Montenegro; the evacuation of in-
vaded France, Russia and Rumania;
the re-organisation of Europe on the
right all peoples have to the enjoy-
ment of full security and free
economic development and also upon
territorial arrangements framed to
guarantee land and sea frontiers
against unjust attacks; the restitution
of provinces and territories formerly
torn from the Allies by force or con-
trary to the wishes of the inhabitants;
the liberation of Italians, Slavs, Ru-
manian Czechs and Slovaks from for-
eign domination; the liberation of the
peoples lying beneath the murderous
tyranny of the Turks and the ex-
pulsion from Europe of the Ottoman
Empire, which has proved itself
radically alien to Western civilization.
Don't Intend Extermination
The Tsar's intentions with regard
to Poland are shown by the proclama-

tion he has just addressed to his armies. The Allies disclaim the intention to exterminate or to extinguish politically the Germanic people, though wishing to rescue Europe from the brutal encroachments of Prussian militarism.

The reply concludes: "The Allies are determined to endure every sacrifice in order to press to a victorious close a conflict on which depends their own safety and prosperity and the very future of civilization."

The reply of the Allies is described as an impressive and historic document. The newspapers express the opinion that its courteous and friendly tone, close reasoning and lofty ideals are bound to be approved by the American people, who will contrast the frank avowal of the objects of the Allies with Germany's curt refusal to give President Wilson the information asked.

Germany Appeals to History

New York, January 11.—Germany, in her Note to neutrals, relative to the reply given by the Entente to her peace offer, says that the form of the reply excludes an answer, but Germany considers it important to express her opinion of the situation to neutrals. She declares that there is no reason to discuss the origin of the war, but appeals to the verdict of history.

The Note asserts that Germany has made an honest effort for peace, but the Allies have declined and, therefore, they are fully responsible for the continuation of the bloodshed.

The New York Herald says that the Allies' reply to President Wilson is a new declaration of independence on behalf of civilization.

The New York Times remarks that, if Germany has the effrontery to say that the Allies' terms are unjust, the judgment of the whole world will be against her. It is for Germany to say whether there shall be peace now. If she continues to fight, her defeat is inevitable and the final terms will be harder.

The New York World says that, unless Germany is willing to follow the example of the Allies and state her war-aims and her peace-terms, she can have no standing before the tribunal of public opinion.

The pro-German New York American states that, if the Allies insist on their demands, there will be no peace until one side conquers or both are exhausted.

CHINESE BUSINESSMEN HONOR W. H. WILLIAMS

First Foreign Attended Dinner In New Quarters of Chamber of Commerce

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai tendered a complimentary banquet to Mr. W. H. Williams, of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, last night at the first dinner function in the Chamber's new quarters in which foreigners participated. Some fifty persons were in attendance and were served an excellent menu in faultless foreign style. The Chairman was Mr. Chu Pao-san, President of the Chamber, and he welcomed the guests in a well turned speech to which fitting response was made by Consul General Thomas Sammons.

Mr. Williams regretted his inability to address the Chinese businessmen in their own language and told of his work as president of a Chamber of Commerce in New York. He said that he would recommend most heartily that the businessmen of China and the United States meet each other, stating that his countrymen would have their eyes opened and become as earnest advocates of China as he himself would be when he returned home.

"My stay in China has been too short," he said, "to presume any suggestions I may make will be new to a body such as yours. One thing that must be impressed upon you, however, as the solution of some of your difficulties is that the Chinese business men and the Chinese Government must study to improve the condition of the cooile. He must be given the opportunity to become a better citizen and earn more remuneration for his labor. I am informed that if a cooile earns \$2.50 Mex. in a week of seven days, that he is doing fairly well. By comparison our American laborer is able to lay aside a small amount for family contingencies and send his children to school, thus making them better citizens and a source of wealth to their community."

"In this Chinese Republic you have within its boundary lines a population of between four and five hundred millions. It is impossible to have an aggregation or a congestion of population without having a certain kind of wealth. This wealth, gentlemen, we will term the wealth of labor. On the other hand you are an agricultural nation, and you have another wealth, the natural resources of coal, copper, gold, iron and other minerals which, if properly developed, are the foundations upon which China will build her future greatness and prosperity."

"For this you will need financial assistance from abroad, and you will need this assistance in large volume. Therefore, your first problem is how can China make itself and its securities most attractive for investment to the foreign capitalists, and my answer is first and primarily, that

you must make your Government more stable.

"While I am not a representative of our Government, still I am a representative of the business community of the United States and I can say to you most emphatically that the people of our country without exception are earnest in their desire to assist you, and do extend to you their earnest well wishes from America, and trust that soon the Chinese flag may wave over an advanced and modernized China which will have assumed its rightful place, as it should, among the nations of the world."

Among the others present were: Messrs. Chieh Ta-san, Chu Ning-kong, Y. S. Chun, George Coleman, M. J. Cox, Irvine Dexter, Chu Chieh-tung, Hsiao Hung-cheong, Hsiao Yung-sung, J. J. Keegan, Charles D. Komaroff, Fu Ping-kuei, Fu Siao-en, J. H. Lee, Low Ching-shu, Li Teh-yung, M. F. Perkins, Louis Peck, P. L. Bryant, H. J. Rosencrans, San Zan-fu, I. Sternfeld, Cho Lan-fang, Yang Kwel-ho, S. Z. Yang, T. T. Yen, Yen Yue-san, Wang I-ting.

Chinese Press Reports

The China Times: General Yang Shan-teh has wired to the government reporting that he arrived at Hangchow on the 10th inst. from Shanghai. The seals of both the Military and Civil Governors have been handed to him by ex-Tuchun Lu Kung-wang.

The Chung Wah Hsin Pao: Premier Tuan has definitely decided not to re-organise his Cabinet.

News Brevities

H. E. Yang Tchong, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, will entertain Prince N. A. Kudasheff, the Russian Minister to Peking, who arrived in Shanghai last evening, at 11 p.m. tomorrow. The Russian Consul-General, and Consuls of the Allied countries as well as several prominent Chinese merchants have been invited to attend.

Dr. Wu Chao-chu, Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who has been deputed by the government to go to Amoy for an investigation of the Japanese police case, has arrived in Shanghai from Peking. Dr. Wu will proceed to Amoy at once.

Fabric, guarantee and price tender. La Vogue's stocks more than the equal, if anything, of similar goods obtainable locally. There is no house in the Far East where ladies can see a more beautiful selection of feminine raiment.

Markt and Co. announce that their belated shipment of Hudson Super-Sixes has at last arrived by the s.s. Montague. Demonstrations of any of the unsold cars may be arranged by appointment.

Messrs. Fearon, Daniel and Co., Inc., agents for Patton's paints, carry a large stock of all varieties, and guarantee that their staff of workmen, under expert foreign supervision, will satisfactorily carry out any work entrusted to them. The work is done direct, no sub-contracts being arranged. Further particulars may be obtained, on application, at 18B, Kiangse Road.

Admiral Sah Chen-ping, who is proceeding to Chekiang to make a thorough investigation of the recent trouble, arrived in Shanghai on Friday evening, from Nanking, where he had several interviews with Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang. Admiral Sah left yesterday for Hangchow.

A Municipal notification calls attention that Monday and Tuesday, January 29 and 30, have been fixed upon for the election of Councillors together with the election, by registered owners of land in the Settlement, of a Land Commissioner for the Municipal year 1917.

The Guide to the Port of Shanghai published by the Commercial Press, Ltd., in Chinese, has reached its ninth edition and is now on sale in Chinese bookstores. The volume is quite a pretentious one and contains all available information concerning the port in concise form. Among its principal articles are a concise history of the concessions, a census of both the Chinese city and the Foreign Settlements, and descriptions of the administrative bodies, including a list of all officials, both Chinese and foreign. As it is intended for Chinese use, a leading feature is the summaries of police regulations, rules of health officers and a general resume of all that the Chinese might need to know regarding various public utilities such as gas, water, electricity and tramways. Industries and commerce are given a section, while the head of miscellaneous comprises general information regarding the city, its temples and relics, with lists of newspapers, members of the bar and the medical profession.

Subscriptions are now open at the Chartered Bank, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., for the War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya (Incorporated in the Federated Malay States). Capital \$5,000,000, in shares of \$10 each (Straits currency) fully paid. The shares bear interest at the rate of 4% per annum. Further particulars on page 16.

The Department of Communications has arranged with the Commercial Pacific Cable Company to change the present single line system of the cables between Tokio and Guam island to double messages and experiments have been carried out for some time. The system has actually been changed from Jan. 12.

The attendance of the Public Band at the funeral of the late Mr. Mackinnon will delay the performance announced for this afternoon till 4.45 p.m.

The port of Vladivostok was completely frozen over on the 27th ult. and icebreakers have commenced their operations.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Jan. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yshiro M. Jan. 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Jan. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Jan. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Takekuma M. Jan. 23

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon M. Jan. 14
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Jan. 19
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia M. Feb. 3
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Montague Feb. 7

For Europe:—
Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic Jan. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa M. Jan. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Feb. 11

Mails to Arrive:—
The French mail of Dec. 24 is due at Hongkong on January 29, and here on February 2. Left Port Said on January 1.



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BARGAINS IN THE SECOND WEEK OF OUR STOCKTAKING SALE



Blankets at Special Rates

There are a few rousing values in Blankets at special Sale Prices.

No.	Size	Price	No.	Size	Price
2.	48 by 77	\$7.50 pair	7.	82 by 100	24.50 pair
2.	60 by 80	12.50 ..	8.	86 by 72	13.50 ..
4.	30 by 60	6.50 ..	8.	64 by 82	19.50 ..
4.	44 by 65	8.50 ..	8.	72 by 92	24.50 ..
4.	52 by 72	10.50 ..	8.	82 by 100	29.00 ..
4.	60 by 80	14.00 ..	9.	56 by 72	15.50 ..
4.	72 by 90	18.00 ..	9.	64 by 80	21.50 ..
4.	82 by 100	22.50 ..	9.	72 by 92	26.00 ..
7.	56 by 72	11.50 ..	9.	82 by 100	31.00 ..
7.	64 by 82	15.00 ..	9.	92 by 108	39.50 ..
7.	72 by 92	20.00 ..			



White Lawn Hemstitched Handkerchiefs

Sale Price \$2.00 per dozen



Special Bargain in Underwear

White Winterdown Vests
Usual Price \$2.50 Sale Price \$2.00

White Winterdown Pants
Usual Price \$2.50 each Sale Price \$2.00

Natural Wool and Cotton Vests
Usual Price \$2.50 Sale Price \$2.00

Natural Wool and Cotton Pants
Usual Price \$2.50 each Sale Price \$2.00

Oddments in Men's All-Wool Undervests.
Size 44 and 46 ins. Long Sleeves
To be cleared at \$2.00 each



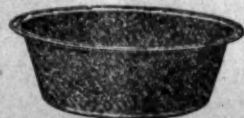
12 Baby Carriages

Strongly made with good rubber-tyred wheels.
Usual Price \$29.50 Sale Price \$24.50



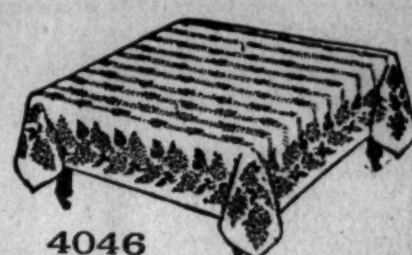
12 doz. only Greystone Enamel Kettles

In 3 useful sizes: 6, 8 & 10 pints.
Usual Prices \$2.00, 2.50 & 2.75
Sale Prices \$1.50, 1.75 and 2.00



12 doz. Greystone Enamel Dish Pans

Diameter 15 1/2 inches.
Usual Price \$1.35 Sale Price \$1.00



4046

Big Values in Table Linen

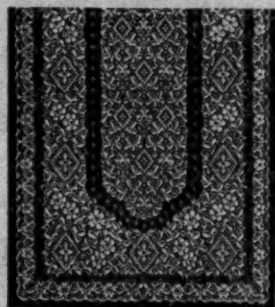
THE STANDARD QUALITY. Can be had in three pretty designs. A reliable hardwearing cloth. Pure Linen Thread.

No.	Size	Usual Price	Sale Price
70	67	8.00	7.50
70	105	10.50	9.00
85	86	10.50	9.00
85	104	12.50	11.50
85	140	17.50	15.00
85	170	20.00	17.00

Napkins to Match

24 by 24 ins. Usual Price \$3.50 doz. Sale \$8.00
The above can be had by the yard also.

Design	Width	Usual Price	Sale Price
4051	70 ins.	\$3.50 yd	\$2.75
4046	70 "	3.50 "	2.75
4046	86 "	4.10 "	3.75



Genuine Reductions in Curtains

No. 2388	Size 3 yards long by 53 inches wide	Usual Price \$3.50 pair	Sale Price \$3.00
No. 2380	Size 2 1/2 yards long by 45 inches wide	Usual Price \$2.25 pair	Sale Price \$2.00
No. 3180	Size 3 yards long by 50 inches wide	Usual Price \$5.50 pair	Sale Price \$4.75
No. 2972	Size 3 1/2 yards long by 56 inches wide	Usual Price \$4.75 pair	Sale Price \$4.00
No. 2849	Size 3 yards long by 60 inches wide	Usual Price \$5.50 pair	Sale Price \$4.75
No. 3164	Size 3 1/2 yards long by 60 inches wide	Usual Price \$5.75 pair	Sale Price \$5.00
No. 3038	Size 4 yards long by 60 inches wide	Usual Price \$6.50 pair	Sale Price \$5.50

All the above can be had in White and Ecu FILET NET



Bedspreads at Tempting Prices

White Bedspread.	Good quality cloth with design in centre. Size 72 by 90 ins.	Usual Price \$5.50 each	Sale Price \$5.50
Irish Embroidered Bedspread.	Embroidered in oval centre. Size 72 by 90 ins.	Usual Price \$8.50 each	Sale Price \$7.50
Printed Cotton Bedspreads.	White or light color ground with colored floral centres. Size 69 by 88 ins.	Usual Price \$4.00 each	Sale Price \$2.25
	Size 88 by 106 inches	Usual Price \$5.50 each	Sale Price \$4.75



Dusters and Glass Cloths at Clearing Prices

Linen Kitchen Cloths.	Typed Red and Blue Border. Size 22 by 28 inches.	Usual Price \$4.50 dozen	Sale Price \$3.75
	Size 19 by 23 inches.	Usual Price \$1.50 dozen	Sale Price \$1.00
The Wearwell House Scourer.	Size 18 by 21 inches.	Usual Price \$2.50 dozen	Sale Price \$2.00
Dusters in Blue and White, Red and White Checks.	Size 17 by 18	Usual Price \$1.35	SALE \$1.05
	Size 19 by 22	Usual Price 2.25	SALE 1.80
	Size 24 by 26	Usual Price 2.95	SALE 2.40
Linen Glass Cloths, Typed Red and Blue Borders.	Size 20 by 23	Usual Price \$4.50 doz.	SALE \$3.75
	Size 22 by 28	Usual Price 5.50	SALE 4.75
Plain Loom Tea Cloth. By the Yard.	Size 23 ins.	Usual 55 cts. yd.	SALE 45 cts.
	Size 27 "	Usual 60 cts. "	SALE 50 "



Men's Dressing Gowns

Heavy quality wool gowns of exceptional value, in a variety of new designs.
Sale Price \$12.50 each

A SPECIAL LINE IN Knitted Half Hose will be offered at During Sale 75 cts. pair



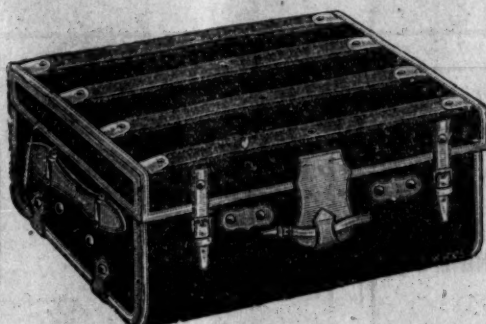
46 Reversible Twill Rugs

Size 6 by 8 feet.
Usual Price \$4.00 Sale Price \$3.00



35 Leather Cloth Suit Cases

Size 20 inches.
Usual Price \$4.50 Sale Price \$3.50



85 Odd Leather Bags and Suit Cases

All less 33 1/3% and 50%



48 only "Salters" Box Irons

With 2 heating blocks.
Usual Price \$2.25 Sale Price \$1.75



Enamel Household Jars

Marked "rice," "coffee," etc.
Usual Price \$1.75 Sale Price \$1.50



Turkish Towels at Reduced Prices

No.	Size	Usual Price	Sale Price
1.	15 by 34	Usual \$3.50 doz.	Sale \$3.00
2.	18 by 36	4.50	4.00
3.	18 by 44	5.75	5.00
4.	22 by 43	8.50	7.50
5.	24 by 60	10.50	9.00
6.	27 by 62	11.50	10.00
7.	28 by 64	12.50	11.00
8.	28 by 64	14.50	12.00
9.	22 by 64	16.50	14.00
10.	27 by 66	19.50	17.50
11.	30 by 60	26.50	22.00
12.	36 by 60	29.50	29.00

Sheets are Worth Buying NOW

Fully Bleached Wigan Sheets.	Size 9 by 4 1/2 feet.	Usual Price \$3.50 pair	Sale Price \$2.75
	Size 9 by 6 feet	Usual Price \$4.50 pair	Sale Price \$3.75
	Size 9 by 7 1/2 feet	Usual Price \$6.50	Sale Price \$5.50
Hemstitched Cotton Sheets.	In Two sizes		
	6 by 9 feet	Usual Price \$3.50	Sale Price \$2.75
	7 1/2 by 9 feet	Usual Price \$1.60 pair	Sale Price \$1.00
Hemstitched Linen Sheets.	Finest quality.		
	Size 6 by 9 feet	Usual Price \$14.50 pair	Sale Price \$12.50
	Size 7 by 9 feet	Usual Price \$20.00 pair	Sale Price \$17.50

Longcloths at Substantial Savings

Quality A.	Usual Price \$4.10 doz.	Sale \$3.00
B.	4.50	4.00
C.	5.50	4.75
Our Popular Range, Grand Value		
No. 19	Usual Price 30 cts. yard.	Sale 25 cts.
No. H 29	35 cts.	30 cts.
No. G 19	40 cts.	30 cts.
The Medium Range, for Hardwear		
No. E	Usual Price 30 cts. yard.	Sale 25 cts.
No. F	35 cts.	30 cts.
No. H	40 cts.	30 cts.
The Best Quality Range		
No. L	Usual Price 50 cts. yard.	Sale 40 cts.
No. LL	55 cts.	45 cts.
No. LLL	60 cts.	50 cts.
No. LLLL	70 cts.	50 cts.



75 Bentwood Chairs

Strong and Durable
Usual Price \$3.75
To clear at \$3.00 each



200 Sunrise Oil Stoves

Fitted with 4 1/2-inch burners.
Usual Price \$3.00 Sale Price \$2.50

36 only Plain White Hot Water Plates

Size 10 inches
Usual Price \$2.00 Sale Price \$1.75



500 only, Dinner Services, Plain White

30 pieces.
Usual Price \$15.00 Sale Price \$12.50



DENTS Scotch Knit Wool Gloves

In assorted colours.
SPECIAL SALE
Price \$1.00 pair



Fancy Striped Cashmere Socks

Special Sale Price
\$1.00
2 pairs

SEES LLOYD GEORGE AS GREAT DEMOCRAT

The Patriotic Zeal and Energy
Of the New British
Prime Minister

WHERE ASQUITH FAILED
A Powerful Politician Who
Many Times Averted The
Crash of His Ministry

By Charles H. Grasty
(Treasurer of The New York Times
and one of America's best known
newspaper managers)

London, December 6.—Much that is interesting strikes a fresh pair of eyes in England, but all else seems trivial in the presence of a crisis perhaps involving the fundamental question of whether democracy can take care of itself when subjected to sudden and fierce attack, or whether its weaknesses inevitably expose it to surprise and defeat through the superior organization of an autocratic enemy. To reduce the discussion to the concrete, the cry in England for what many frankly describe as more ruthless leadership has prevailed. The old Government is scrapped.

Public opinion in a democracy is moving in mysterious ways, its wonders to perform. It makes itself vocal rationally. Mr. Britling's simile is not unfitting. 'A shipload of monkeys on a dark night in a rough sea.' Westminster shouts, printing presses shriek, confusion reigns, but all this may be only the barrage behind which a great democracy advances nobly to its ideal.

The two figures that stand out to the American point of view are Asquith and Lloyd George. They are names intertwined in a Liberal period of more than eight years. Lloyd George supplied the vision and initiative, Asquith the judicial and conciliatory qualities. The close fitting and working of these two made possible the success of a Liberal Government that survived all these years without a Liberal majority behind it. Asquith's political skill and Lloyd George's constructive genius have held together a motley array of factions in Parliament representing different and at times antagonistic principles.

Not a War Combination

But it was a combination better for peace than for war. The very qualities that enabled Asquith to put parties together in a beautiful pattern of mosaic have paralyzed him in war. He is essentially a prince of pacificators. He makes things comfortable, he reassures anxieties, puts the best face on difficulties as they arise, harmonizes differences, makes a fair distribution of the loaves and fishes, deals tactfully with his colleagues, meets equally every situation that arises speaks eloquently on every subject. Even in peace such abilities would not alone bring success to the administration. That is where Lloyd George came. He furnished what the Prime Minister lacked and the two have been a wonderful team in normal times.

But Asquith never commanded the entire public confidence as a war Premier. His formation of the Coalition Cabinet was a wonderful piece of political carpentry, but it was no sooner done than it became plain that it was an unworkable mechanism. When you think of Hindenburg, there are accompanying thoughts of strength, brutality, and victory, but one does not associate victory with Asquith. It has been said that temperament of an individual is like climate to a race. It is fate. The Premier does not possess a war temperament. Asquith cannot be rough or uncouth. He is considerate under all circumstances. Hindenburg smashed every existing plan in Germany in three weeks and brutally substituted his own rough-hewn strategy. Asquith has taken more than that to balance the respective claims of the various eligibles for food controller.

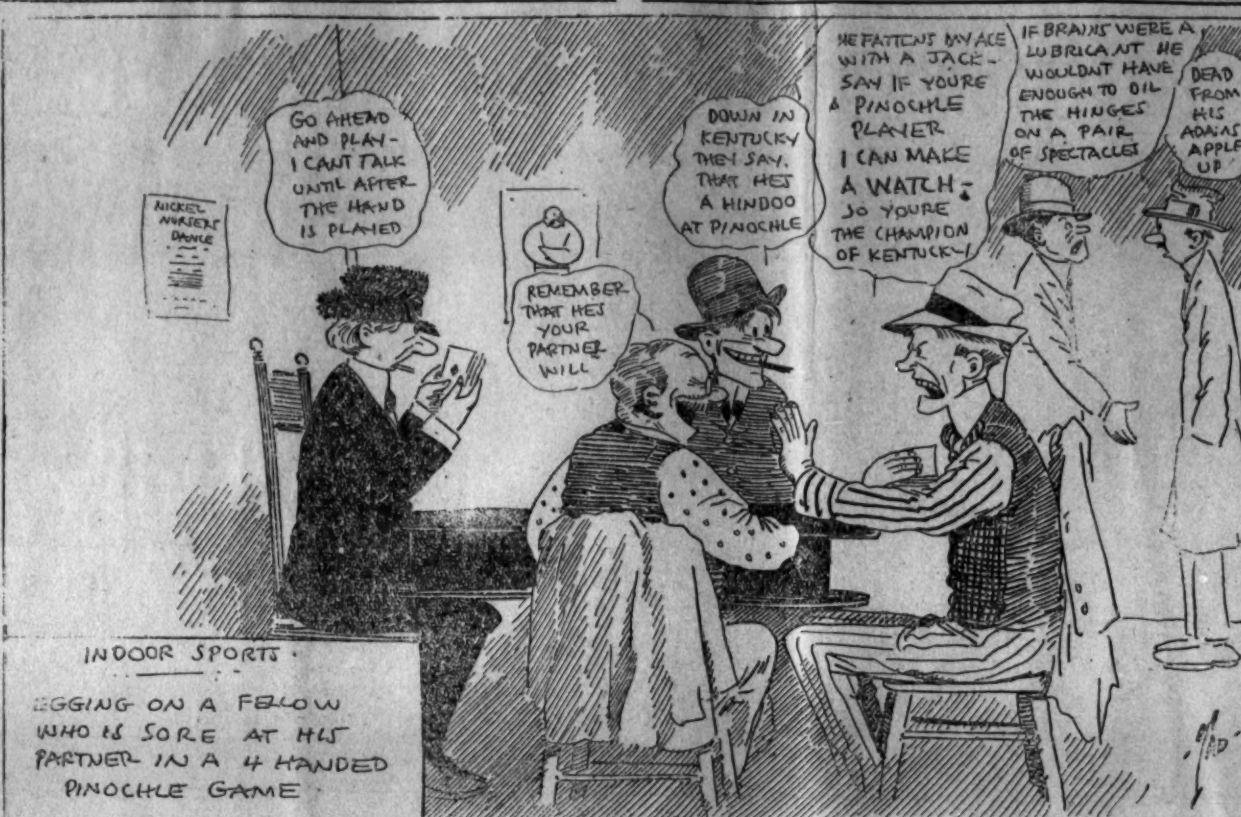
But the Prime Minister is a consummate master of practical politics, and he has been a hard man to unhorse. While he is no generator of original force, he knows how to train the existing currents to his mill wheel. The advocates of a new regime have had him almost beaten time and again. A diplomat told me he had gone to the House three times to see Asquith fall, but each time he had fallen on his feet.

Why Asquith Was Unhorsed

If the war had not gone ill in these last weeks he might have stayed through. With Rumania "Paying through the nose" because of somebody's failure to organize the allied defense, Greece rewarding allied forbearance with treachery and the threatening development of the submarine campaign against the food supply of Britain, press opposition was able to focus an attack that Asquith with all his skill at offense could not ward off. The public lost patience with what was pictured as ministerial procrastination and incapacity. In the pictorial language of The Morning Post Asquith feeds his hands, Viscount

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



INDOOR SPORTS
EGGING ON A FELLOW
WHO IS SORE AT HIS
PARTNER IN A 4 HANDED
PINOCHLE GAME

Grey wrings his hands and the rest of the twenty-three rub their hands. The impression that is here so aptly conveyed had at last been driven home to the public by a campaign in which the major portion of the press joined.

Even so, it was necessary that Lloyd George should lead the revolt against his chief, and at the very last, when the card of the War Minister's resignation was placed, Asquith had a trump that almost took the trick. From every political and journalistic spokesman of the Government came this solemn assurance, 'Labor will not support a minority headed by Lloyd George or any other man except Asquith. Without the labor vote no Government can command a majority in the House. Without a majority there must be a general election in the very crisis of war, with all that the delay and anarchy of it may mean.'

All the same, Lloyd George stuck to his decision, and the die is cast. Lloyd George has lost the labor following because he has refused to serve any particular interest in time of war. As to his patriotism and unselfishness and sincerity, he has the confidence of the country. There exists a measure of doubt that there must be about almost any man not hitherto tried out in absolute leadership. In the best-informed circles he is not regarded as an executive in the usual sense of the term. He is almost the opposite of Asquith. His nature is emotional and imaginative. His processes are not always outwardly logical, but he has that insight which so often characterizes genius. His vision and enthusiasm generate warmth and inspiration. It is by such processes rather than by organizing skill that he gets results.

David of Wales Called Forth

Lord Kitchener was accounted the greatest master of detail in English public life. After he had failed to set muniton making in motion on the titanic scale required by the war, this David of Wales, having only a shepherd boy's simplicity and a heart ablaze with the spirit of patriotic service, accomplished the task and saved England. And so the instinct of the people is pointing a way to the path of salvation for England.

A great democracy reaches out its hands toward a great democrat in its hour of doubt and peril. Come how it may, through coalition, through one man or another's nominal leadership or what not, it is in the air that the need has at last called out the man and that in the inspired seal of that man for the cause of liberty and free institutions, his love of his country, and his unalterable will to win, lies the hope of democracy everywhere. Whether now or a little later, Lloyd George will rule England and finish the war.

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, January 5.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor report as follows:

Our market continues dull and depressed, and appearances point to a small volume of business until such time as money becomes easier.

Shanghai shows little or no signs of life, and practically no business has gone through with that port. Banks.—Hongkong Banks have buyers at \$700 after sales at the rate. Marine Insurances.—Unions are offering at \$920 Cantons have come to business at \$375 North Chinas at \$150, and Yangtses at \$255 are unaltered from last week.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires have been dealt in at \$375 and \$365, probably shares could be placed at the former rate. China Fires at \$155 have practically disappeared from the active list. Shipping.—Douglases are offering at \$117 after sales at \$118. Deferred Indos have sellers at \$126 with buyers offering \$134, \$139 and \$140 having been done for March. Star Ferries seek buyers at \$38, and Steamboats could be placed at \$20. Refineries.—China Sugars have

buyers at \$126 for cash with \$127 done for the end of the month. Malabons are wanted at \$37.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats at \$11, Raubs at \$240, Tronohs at \$28, and Shells at 108s. are all quoted at last week's level.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are a firm market at \$85½, with a small business reported at \$86, buyers being in evidence at \$91 for March. Hongkong Docks are offering at the reduced rate of \$127 with a few enquiries for forward shares. Shanghai Docks are quoted nominal at \$11. \$9 from Shanghai but no business has been reported.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals at \$101 and Hongkong Lands at \$95 remain at last week's level. Hongkong Hotels are offering at \$115. Humphreys are wanted at \$6.80 while West Points at \$84 and Kowloon Lands at \$36 are quiet with nothing doing.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos at \$15, Kung Yih at \$14½, Yangtses at \$15½, and Shanghai Cottons at \$15 are quoted nominal with no business passing.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electric at \$52 have been dealt in to a small extent. China Lights could be placed at \$4½ and Hongkong Trams are now wanted at the slightly advanced rate of \$7.

Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.—The following is an approximate statement of the traffic receipts for the week ending 30th December, 1916.

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts 52 weeks.
This year ..	\$12,797	\$726,108
Last year ..	11,063	572,013
Increase ..	1,734	154,095
Decrease ..		

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos at

BABY'S PICTURE

It's our speciality.

Burr 2 Broadway

TIENTSIN AND PEKING CARPETS AND RUGS

of all patterns and
descriptions, and of
first-class quality.

SPECIAL WHOLESALE
RATES.

Manufactured by
YU FENG TSCHEG & CO.,
18-20 Rue Paul Beau,
Shanghai.

11050

"1/2 WATT" Electric Lamps

Obtain

DOUBLE the light at the same cost or
The same light at half the cost

By using

"ATMOS-DULA" 1/2 Watt lamps. Utmost economy effected with a light nearest to daylight—the mechanical strength is also a great factor in their high efficiency.

Obtainable from all Electrical Contractors or

The General Electric Co. (Of China), Ltd.

7 Jinkee Road.

Telephones 1606 and 1608

\$8½ and China Providents at \$8.50 Dairy Farms are quoted at \$25 and are wanted at quotations. Wm. Cements have weakened slightly to \$11.80 with no business to report.
Powells have come to business at a selling rate of \$11.80 with no business to report.
\$6½ and Waterboats at \$15½

STERILIZED DRINKING MILK

Just like fresh milk, but better
and purer and always ready
at any time and anywhere.



Evaporated Milk

CHEAPER IN USE THAN FRESH MILK

HONAN ANTHRACITE COAL

IDEAL COAL FOR FIRE-PLACES AND
STOVES. ABSOLUTELY SMOKELESS
CLEAN AND DURABLE

Its Beautiful Fire brings comfort and satisfaction.

Price: \$21.00 Per Ton

Comparatively more economical than Nos. 1 and 2
Soft Coal.

WE DEAL WITH CONSUMERS DIRECT
and have brought full satisfaction to hundreds of
families in Shanghai.

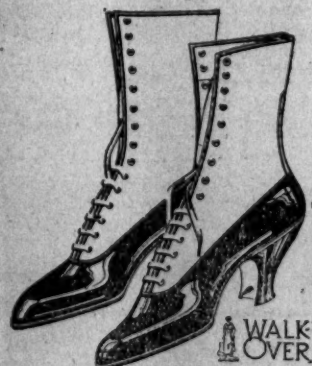
FU CHUNG CORPORATION

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WALK
OVER



WALK
OVER

WALK-OVER SHOES

FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

If you are looking for shoes
that fit, and the store that fits
shoes—stylish, snappy shoes, as
well as the sensible kinds—

LET YOUR NEXT PAIR BE
WALK-OVERS, fitted by us.

— Moderate Prices —

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

17 Nanking Road

"THE HOUSE OF SERVICE"

16 CONVICTS FROZEN TO DEATH IN HUCHOW JAIL

Beggars Take Refuge in Temple Only to Die—Ice Stops Last of Launches

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Huchow, January 10.—Today the coldest spell of weather known in this part of the country for twenty years seems to be breaking. The farmers have been hugging themselves with joy at so much snow and frost, claiming that it portends a prosperous year to come, but the people in the city have grumbled not a little at the unusual cold, and have found it extremely difficult to keep even passably warm. It is reported that sixteen prisoners in the jail died of exposure and that a number of beggars were found dead in some of the temples.

Snow began to fall on the evening of December 28, and before it had ceased the ground was covered to a depth of about three inches. While the most of this has disappeared there are still plenty of drifts, and the mountains round about are capped with white. For the past two weeks the mercury has stood at about freezing in the daytime and several times at night it dropped to seventeen degrees below. Ice formed on all the canals and on the smaller ones to a thickness of over two and a half inches.

The Shanghai and Soochow launches have been blocked by the ice for seven days, and before they stopped running one barge on the tow from Shanghai was smashed by the ice, and sank, the passengers being compelled to make a hurried transfer to other boats. The Hangchow launch, having its route on the larger canals, came through until yesterday when it too was held up. Now Huchow is entirely cut off from communication with the outside world except by telegraph.

As has been the custom in the foreign community here for a number of years, a hunting party was organized this winter. The hunters were: Dr. Snell, Dr. Worth, Dr. Barlow, Mr. Moffat, Mr. Latimer, Dr. Nelson, and Mr. Pley. They were out in the big snow storm and in some of the coldest weather, and slept in a temple one entire wall of which was broken out. On account of the snow they could get no beaters to round up the game, but report a "glorious" time. They claim to have shot some eighty birds (including buzzards and magpies).

Huchow is gradually getting up to date. A company from Shanghai has rented a new building and put in a moving picture plant. They planned to have what they call "modern plays" also, but the magistrate for some reason stopped these. Unfortunately when the magistrate's order was received a play was being enacted, and the audience to express their displeasure at being done out of their entertainment broke up the furniture, wrecked a portion of the roof, and damaged the moving picture machine. The matter is in the way of being settled and picture shows will soon take their place as one of the legitimate amusements of Huchow.

Full Terms World's Record Loan

(Continued from Page 1)

cedes of the Bills and Certificates are so applied.

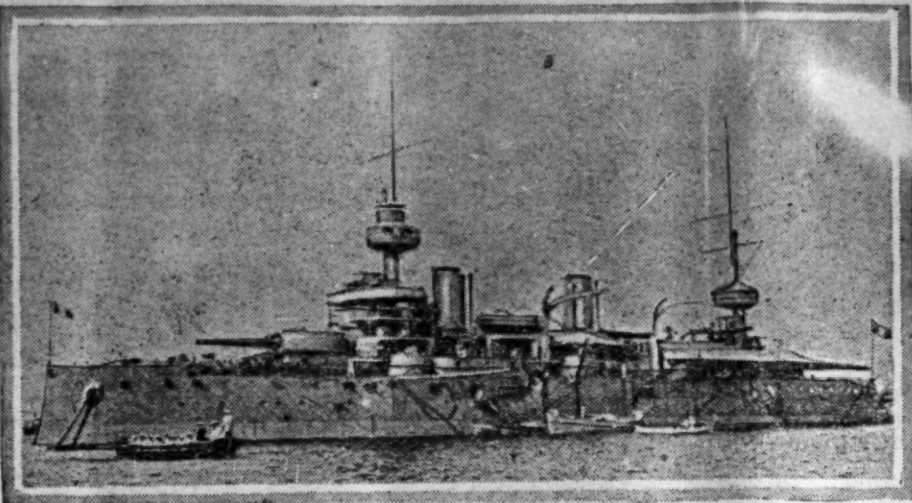
If not previously redeemed, the Loans will be repaid at par as follows: The £5 per cent War Loan 1929-1947 on June 1, 1947; the £4 per cent 1929-1942 on October 15, 1942; but His Majesty's Government reserve to themselves the right to redeem the loans or either of them at par at any time on or after the undermentioned dates on giving three calendar months notice in the London Gazette:

The £5 per cent War Loan 1929-1947 at any time on or after June 1, 1929.

The £4 per cent War Loan 1929-1942 at any time on or after October 15, 1929.

Both capital and interest will be

French Battleship Suffren Lost with All on Board



FRENCH BATTLESHIP SUFFREN.

French Battleship Suffren

The Suffren has been lost with all on board. Nothing has been heard since she left port on Nov. 24. The

Suffren displaced 12,750 tons. She was 410 feet long and was armed with four 12-inch, ten 6.4-inch and eight

a charge on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

As soon as the necessary statutory authority has been obtained, arrangements will be made for the acceptance by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue of Stock and Bonds of these Loans at their respective issue prices, with due allowance for any unpaid interest accrued thereon, in satisfaction of amounts due on account of Death Duties, provided such Stock and Bonds have formed part of the estate of the deceased for a period of not less than six months immediately preceding the date of death.

For the purpose of providing against depreciation in the market prices of the Loans, the Treasury undertakes to set aside, monthly, a sum equal to one-eighth of 1 per cent of the amount of each Loan to form a fund to be used for purchasing Stock or Bonds of either Loan for cancellation whenever the market price falls below the issue price. Whenever the unexpended balance of such fund reaches £10,000,000 the monthly payments will for the time being be suspended, but they will be resumed as soon as the unexpended balance falls below £10,000,000.

Dividends on Inscribed and Registered Stock of the £5 per cent War Loan 1929-1947 will be paid without deduction of Income-tax, but the income derived from such dividend will be assessable to Income-tax in the hands of the recipients at the rates of tax appropriate to their respective incomes.

Dividends on the £4 per cent Loan will be exempt from liability to assessment to British Income-tax, other than the Super-tax.

For the purpose of the Super-tax and in computing the total income for the purposes of exemption, abatement, reduced rate of income tax on earned or unearned income, etcetera, the income derived from such dividends will be treated as if the amount received represented the net income after deduction of income tax at the full normal rate. There will, however, be no title to repayment of income tax in respect of such untaxed dividends.

Stock and Bonds of these Loans and the dividends payable from time to time in respect thereof will be exempt from all British taxation, present or future, if it is shown in the manner directed by the Treasury that they are in the beneficial ownership of a person who is neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Further, the dividends payable from time to time in respect of Stock and Bonds of these Loans will be exempt from British Income Tax, present or future, if it is shown in the manner directed by the Treasury that the Stock or Bonds are in the beneficial ownership of a person not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, without regard to the question of domicile. Where a Bond belongs to a holder entitled to exemption under these provisions the relative coupons will be paid without deduction for income tax or other taxes if accompanied by a declaration of ownership in such

form as may be required by the Treasury.

The books of the Loans will be kept at the Bank of England and at the Bank of Ireland. Dividends on Stock will be paid by warrant, which will be sent by post. Dividends on Bonds will be paid by coupon.

Stock will be convertible into Bonds to Bearer at any time by means of transfer and Bonds to Bearer will be exchangeable for Stock without payment of any fee.

Powers of Attorney for the transfer of Inscribed Stock and deeds for the transfer of Registered Stock will be free of stamp duty.

"Fully-paid Allotments" will be issued in one or other of the following forms, as applicants may direct: (1) "Certificate of Inscription" of Stock, transferable in the Stock Transfer books.

(2) "Register Certificate" of Stock transferable by deed.

(3) "Bonds Certificate (a)," exchangeable in due course for Bonds to Bearer.

"Installment Allotments" will be issued in the form of "Allotment Letters" which may either be retained until they are fully paid or may be exchanged for scrip certificates to Bearer.

The installments payable in respect of "Installment Allotments" may be paid in full on or after March 2, 1917, under discount at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

Where payment in full is made between two instalment dates, discount will be calculated as from the instalment date next succeeding the date of such full payment. In case of default in the payment of any instalment by its proper date, the deposit and any instalments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.

Arrangements have been made whereby holders of Allotment Letters will be able to make further payments without additional charge at the offices of the principal banks throughout the United Kingdom.

Dividends due on April 15, 1917, and June 1, 1917, in respect of Allotment Letters, Bond Certificates and Scrip Certificates will be paid by coupon.

Allotment Letters and Scrip Certificates, if paid in full, may be exchanged for Stock on or after the following dates, viz.: £5 per cent War Loan 1929-1947 on or after May 2, 1917; £4 per cent War Loan 1929-1942 on or after March 13, 1917, or they may be retained to be exchanged for Bonds to Bearer as soon as these can be prepared.

Stock will be transferable in any sums which are multiples of a penny.

Bonds to Bearer will be issued in denominations of £50; £100; £200; £500; £1,000 and £5,000.

Conversion of £4 10s. 6d. per cent War Loan, 1925-1945; £5 per cent Exchequer Bonds due 5th October, 1919 and 1921; £5 per cent Exchequer Bonds due 1st December, 1920; £5 per cent Exchequer Bonds due 16th February, 1920.

Holders of the above issues, in fulfillment of the options granted in

the several prospectuses relating thereto, may convert their holdings, in whole or in part, on February 16, 1917, and receive in lieu thereof the 5 per cent War Loan 1929-1947 and/or the £4 per cent War Loan 1929-1942 at the rate of:—

£105 5s. 3d. of the £5 per cent War Loan 1929-1947 for each £100 converted; or £100 of the £4 per cent War Loan 1929-1942 for each £100 converted.

Holders desiring to convert must give notice in the prescribed form to the Bank of England not later than February 16, 1917, but the actual conversion in the Bank's books will not be completed until Monday, July 2, 1917. Between February 17, 1917, and June 30, 1917, inclusive, the holdings to be converted will be unchanged as regards amount and description, except that the holdings which are to be converted into £5 per cent War Loan 1929-1947 will be designated "B" Stock and Bonds and those to be converted into £4 per cent War Loan 1929-1942 will be designated "C" Stock and Bonds.

The first dividends on holdings to be converted will be as follows: On June 1, 1917, £4 10s. 6d. War Loan 1929-1945 "B" £2 9s. 3d. per cent.

On June 1, 1917, £5 per cent Exchequer Bonds 1919 and 1921 "C" £3 7s. 6d. per cent.

On June 1, 1917, £5 per cent Exchequer Bonds 1920 "C" £3 12s. 8d. per cent.

Note:—The above dividends represent interest accrued to February 16, 1917, upon the old holdings to be converted, together with interest from February 16, 1917, upon the new holdings which will result from such conversion. In the case of £5 per cent Exchequer Bonds (1921) issued after October 5, 1916, the dividends will be subject to a deduction in respect of the interval which elapsed between October 5, 1916, and the issue of the Bonds.

Bearer Bonds lodged for conversion will be exchanged for Bond Certificates for a corresponding holding of "B" or "C" Bonds, to which will be attached a coupon for the first dividend payable on them. These Certificates will be exchangeable for holdings of the new Loans on and after July 2, 1917. Bonds lodged for conversion must be accompanied by all the coupons due subsequent to February 16, 1917.

N.B.:—Applications for the conversion of Stock inscribed or Bonds registered in the Books of the Bank of Ireland should be forwarded to the Bank of Ireland, Dublin.

Stock registered in the books of the General Post Office and Bonds issued by the General Post Office will not be convertible at the Bank of

AN ENEMY CONQUERED.

RHEUMATISM NO LONGER A TERROR.

In the days of our fathers and grandfathers, rheumatism was thought the unavoidable penalty of middle life and old age. Everyone had rheumatism after 40 or thereabouts; many had it earlier.

Modern science has shown that rheumatism, and rheumatism can be thought) a mere effect of cold and damp. It is a poison in the blood. With good, red, pure blood, a man or woman of any age can defy rheumatism, and rheumatism can be got rid of by killing the poison which causes it. There are many middle-aged people who have never felt a touch of rheumatism, and elderly people who have conquered it by simply attending to the blood.

The blood-making and purifying effect of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people—which are a blood builder, not a purgative—is becoming every year more widely known and it is the extended use of these pills which has robbed rheumatism of its terrors. At the first sign of poor blood, shown by loss of appetite, palpitations, dull skin and dim eyes, buy these pills of any local dealer, or send \$1.50 for a bottle (\$3 for 6) to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

FREE.—Facts for all who want to be well are contained in "The Blood and its Work," which can be had by sending a post card to the above address.

chequer Bonds 1920 "B" £2 11s. 4d. per cent.

On June 1, 1917, £6 per cent Exchequer Bonds 1920 "B" £1 10s. 3d. per cent.

On April 15, 1917, £4 10s. 6d. per cent War Loan 1925-1945 "C" £1 11s. 8d. per cent.

On April 15, 1917, £5 per cent Exchequer Bonds 1919 and 1921 "C" £2 9s. 3d. per cent.

On April 15, 1917, £5 per cent Exchequer Bonds 1920 "C" £1 13s. 9d. per cent.

On April 15, 1917, £6 per cent Exchequer Bonds 1920 "C" £3 12s. 8d. per cent.

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England. They will be convertible at the Post Office under the arrangements set forth in the separate prospectus issued by H. M. Postmaster-General.

Holdings of these issues do not carry any rights of conversion into any future issue that may be made by His Majesty's Government.

A commission of one-eighth per cent will be allowed to bankers, stock-brokers and financial houses on allotments made in respect of cash applications for this issue bearing their stamp, whether paid for in actual cash or by the discounting of Treasury Bills or War Expenditure Certificates, but no commission will be allowed in respect of applications for conversion.

Application forms for cash applications.

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Applications for conversion.—Application forms must state the description of the holding which it is desired to convert.

The lists for both cash and conversion applications will be closed on Friday, February 16, 1917.

There was a great rush for the war loan, at the Bank of England, early this morning and hundreds of thousands of prospectuses were handed out in the first hour. The Prudential Assurance Company has applied for £20,000,000.

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Sinking of Spanish Trading Ships Hurts German Cause

Work of Months by Army of Teuton Refugees to Keep Spain Neutral Goes for Nought

Much light is thrown on the ministerial crisis in Spain reported in last week's cables, by the following news-letter from our Madrid correspondent:

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Madrid, Dec. 10.—In my last letter I pointed out the statements of some of the leaders of Spanish opinion, regarding the attitude of Spain towards the war. Lately, with the sinking of Spanish steamers by German submarines, the current of opinion has suffered some change.

Even Melquíades Alvarez has recently, it seems, changed his ideas of neutrality and has declared that the part to be played by Spain is with the Allies on the firing line of the Somme and Meuse.

Undoubtedly the sinking of merchant vessels has been destroying the work of many months done by the 70,000 German refugees from Portugal and France, who, with the declaration of war, fled to Spain.

But this neutrality had been preceded by a slow commercial infiltration since 1870 as will be seen when it is stated that the commerce with France, during the years since then, had diminished by a third, and with Britain by a fifth, whereas the results of commerce with Germany had increased from 23 to 125 millions.

A wave of sympathy was bestowed by the generous Spaniards on those many immigrants who, forced by the European war, came to take refuge under the Spanish flag. One German lady, the wife of a Consul-General, and her husband got the news of the war while travelling and passing Cape Colony, found the way to arrive at Azores and from there in a small sailing vessel reached Barcelona. "There the lady organised a relief committee for the refugees and she has been the main inspirer of the sympathies which the Germans there have received."

A thing which always appealed to the Spanish public was the German order and the political and economical, administrative system, which Spain has been wanting some years. This feeling was translated into different sayings as, for instance: If you give in Germany one mark to the state you get back one mark; in France you may receive for one franc, 75 centimes; and for a peseta in Spain, they will return you "dos perras gordas."

Now the change in public opinion is the cause of much surprise as one must not forget that when Alessandro Lerroux, chief of Radicals, pronounced in Paris a speech in which some allusions were made to a possible intervention of Spain in the war, he became at Trun, on the Spanish frontier, almost a victim of a dastardly attempt on his life; and when in Las Palmas, Canary Islands, he delivered another address—pro-Ally—the indignation was such that he had to be taken to Barcelona guarded by scores of soldiers of the Guardia Civil.

It seems that the old motto: *Muy español, muy neutral* (the more Spaniard, the more neutral), may suffer some alteration, as everything indicates.

The Liberal, one of the papers of wider circulation in Spain, is directed by Senor Gomes Carrillo, who has been the pioneer of the Spanish neutrality. To him the French and British journalists living in Madrid have offered a banquet at which many enthusiastic toasts were proposed; and also a generous collection was made on behalf of the Spanish volunteers fighting in the British and French armies. Senor Carrillo finished his memorable speech with this:

"The Germanophiles call my paper 'The Liberal of Paris.' It is for me the greatest of all praise. The Liberal is proud to cry out loud that it believes in the triumph of the Allies, because it is the triumph of the right, of liberty and justice. I lift my glass to your France, to my Paris, superb and sweet, where I always keep my little abode, which is my home and the home of my soul."

The Catholic paper *El Debate* has published an interview which the Bishop of Sagovia has granted to one of the reporters, and in which he invites all the Catholics of Spain to ask in a most humble, devoted, filial way the Holy Father to live in Spain at the old monastery of the Escorial.

The Anti-Germanophile League has

addressed a manifesto to the Spanish public protesting against the machinations of the Germans and the pro-Germans in Spain who have been trying their utmost to turn into enemies Spain's old friends, France and Portugal. This document is signed by twenty-one names which represent the most intellectual authorities of the whole of Spain. It runs as follows:

"The worst enemies of Spain live in her own territory, and they are called Spanish citizens. They are those who unconsciously or by interest work incessantly together to perpetrate the wrongs, and they pursue ferociously any manifestations of a Spain freer, more cultivated, more respected in the council of the nations."

"This false 'neutralistic' movement has acquired greater force just at that very moment when Spain received from the Allies a respectful invitation to accomplish more scrupulously her duties of neutrality as regards the victualling of the belligerent submarines."

"One wanted to show that this invitation put our neutrality in danger, whereas it was at most a suggestion that we were lacking in our neutral obligations. In its essence it was only a Germanophile neutrality, which one then defended; that is to say: An apparent neutrality which allowed Germany to continue to make use of Spain in manifest violation of international right."

"The anti-Germanophile League will fight against the interior enemies of Spain; it will fight those who are about to make use of the terrible European tragedy in order to estrange the Spanish people from the only route of its liberties, of its international interests and security. If the anti-Germanophile League is called thus, it is because it is Spanish, because it is neutral, and because it is humanitarian."

A French Mission has arrived in Spain, on a visit to Rio Tinto to inspect the copper-mines. Some few days ago the King granted an audience to this Mission.

The population of the Lebanon being in great distress, the Hon. President of the French Committee in Syria addressed the Spanish Ambassador in Paris, Marquis del Muni, to transmit to King Alfonso a request asking whether His Majesty would be good enough to obtain from the Turkish Government permission for the victualling of the suffering.

The King summoned the Turkish Minister to the Palace, to discuss this matter; but this intervention remained without result. Then the Spanish Minister at Constantinople received orders to press the Ottoman Government, and finally steamers were allowed to carry the relief, which is handed over to the American Red Cross and the Red Crescent, both societies taking charge to make equitable distribution amongst the people.

The Duchess of Aosta, the Countess of Paris, the Infanta Luise d'Orleans and the Duc de Guise have left Algeciras for Gibraltar, on their way to Lorache, where at present the Duchess de Guise is lying very ill. The Infante Don Carlos is already there, having arrived some days ago from Cadiz.

Recently an exhibition of drawings by the eminent Dutch artist Reamackers, representing scenes of the war, was opened here. This exhibition was previously open to the public at San Sebastian. Suddenly, owing to a protest of the German Ambassador, Prince de Ratibor, orders were given to the exhibition to close. The Liberal advanced a very ingenious idea to fire the imagination of the public, regarding this exhibition.

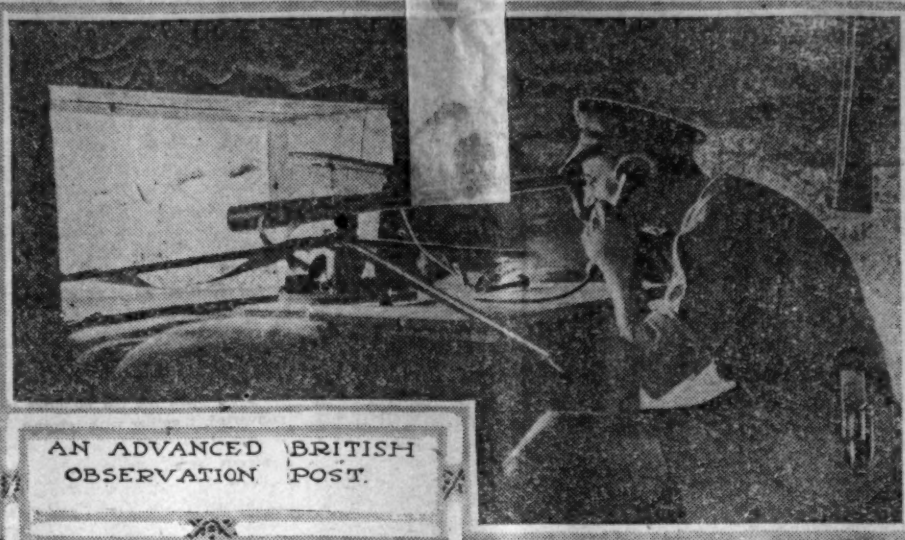
That paper, with vague descriptions said that on account of this exhibition two very eminent men had fought a duel, one of them being so badly wounded, that he had died of his wounds.

All the journals of Madrid took the case in hand, and it was said, that one of the victims was Senor Vicent Gay, who is considered very pro-German, and the other Senor Prudencis Iglesias, the promoter of the Exhibition.

This latter now publishes as a finishing disclosure of this "blague" a letter in the Liberal, ending like this:

"Everybody knows that I am an adversary of the duel. On the other hand I am actually in need of all my time to continue to direct

An Advanced British Observation of Enemy Positions



AN ADVANCED BRITISH OBSERVATION POST.

This is a decidedly dangerous occupation. The British soldier shown in the photograph is occupying an advanced observation trench. These trenches are little runways leading directly from the fighting trench toward the enemy trenches. They are dug by sappers at the greatest risk and sometimes run into the very center of "no man's land." The soldier shown is far in advance of his own lines, with which he is in communication by telephone.

the Exhibitions Reamackers, which is now, in spite of the German Ambassador, open again at the 'Circulo Agrario,' rue Principe, No. 1.

"It is there that I shall give details to my friends and to my enemies, on the manner which I have employed to kill the learned Germanophile M. Gay."

To render this 'canard' more amusing the German paper *Lokal Anzeiger* of Geneva, after having given to its readers a description of this duel and a panegyric eulogy of Vicent Gay, says:

"He has fallen victim of his convictions on the field of honor. The remembrance of this loyal, proud and courageous friend will always be honored between us!"

The journalist Vicent Gay is in perfect health.

On the 2nd of December at the Spanish Parliament the Deputy Morayta referred to the scandalous incidents provoked by the German refugees in Pampeluna, calling the attention of the Government to the facts, and requesting the Minister to remind the refugees that the traditional Spanish courtesy could not go further with teutonic 'Kultur,' if it should continue to be manifested in the way indicated.

When the news of the death of the Austrian Emperor reached Madrid King Alfonso suspended the hunt in which he was taking part, and all the members of the Royal Family went to pay their mourning visit to the Queen Mother. The

King telegraphed to the new Emperor the following:

"To His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, Vienna."

"With deep sorrow I received the news of the death of my beloved uncle, the Emperor Francis Joseph, your predecessor. I want you to know that the queen and I participate in your grief and the sorrow of your nation. I pray God to give you a happy and prosperous reign."

"Alfonso."

The Queen and the King cabled also to the Empress and the grand-daughter of Francis Joseph, the daughter of the late Crown Prince.

At the "Cortes" the President of the Chamber, Senor Villanueva gave the news of the Emperor's death, and a vow of sentiment was voted, except by some republicans who protested against it, one of them saying that he could not join the vow of sentiment for the death of the man who had caused so many deaths.

Some of the Spanish papers are most complimentary towards France for the courtesy shown by the high French authorities to the Infant Frederic of Bavaria who left Madrid to represent the King of Spain at the funeral of the Emperor—and who passed through France on this mission.

Snows storms followed by inundations have befallen Spain from the North to the South. In Valencia the river Tucar has overflowed and the whole province is under water;

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If you have a room, a house, a roof, or anything else to paint, no matter how small or large the job, call on us or drop us a line, and our expert foreign supervisor will do the rest. The enquiry will cost you nothing. The job, if placed in our hands, will cost you no more than work undertaken without foreign supervision.

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& CO.**

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Shanghai Events

SOCIAL AND OTHERWISE

By COSMOS

THIS is to be a great day for Russians in Shanghai, their Minister, Prince Kudasheff and his sister, Princess Kudasheff, having come down from Peking expressly for the purpose of opening the new Russian Consulate General. It is a magnificent building and is the acme of comfort. The offices, kept at an even temperature by steam heat, are on the ground floor, the apartments above forming the living and reception rooms. There is a fine ball room, a drawingroom with beautiful Imperial yellow brocade curtains from Peking and several smaller rooms all with parquet flooring. The hall is paneled and paintings of scenes in Petrograd and Moscow form part of the frieze. A particularly fine curtain of beads hangs across part of the lower hall, with the two-headed Eagle as the central design, the ground work of long white beads having the effect of hundreds of glistening icicles. This curtain was specially ordered from Tokio.

Prince and Princess Kudasheff will occupy the vice-consul's fine apartments in this stately building and Mr. Victor Grosse, the Consul General, will receive his friends from half past eleven in the morning till half past twelve.

A big dinner will be given to-night in the handsome paneled diningroom to celebrate the occasion.

Bishop and Mrs. Molony arrived from Ningpo by the Hsin Peking on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Ayscough returned from Hankow by Nankin on Monday.

Yet another success was added to the long list of A.D.C. performances by "Puss in Boots," the fifth and last performance of which was marked by a spirit of camaraderie from the time the Shanghai Volunteers came trooping in, filling row after row of the stalls.

The house presented a gay scene with the flag of the Allies draping box and gallery, and resounded to the singing of choruses taken up so heartily by the audience that the rafters rang to the strains of the "Long, long Trail" and other favorite airs. The performers, quick to catch the enthusiasm on the other side of the footlights, outshone themselves, Mrs. Isherwood's "Dream of Delight" and "Long, long Trail" bringing down the house, while Mrs. Poskitt's "Little Box of Soldiers" continued to charm everybody. Mr. Donne and Mr. Stormes again kept the house in a roar and delighted everyone with their songs and duets—the Queen's metamorphosis after having put herself in the hands of "La Vogue" being truly wonderful—"an extremely goodlooking young woman," as someone remarked. The chorus was as good as ever and just as charming, and Geraldine and Plantagenet scored a hit in their topical song "2110" while the four dancers in the Toy Dance, all tripe and flaming hair, and those in the Red, White and Blue again captivated the audience by their grace and delightful colouring. Mr. Moore's clever impersonation of a Chinese cook giving rise to endless amusement.

There were vociferous demands for encores and basket after basket was handed over the footlights. Upon insistent calls for the Producer Mr. Wingrove appeared, happy to tell his audience that, thanks to the co-operation of all, a good round sum would find its way to the Allied Red Cross Funds, while Mr. Graham Barrow also had nice things to

say about all those taking part. Mr. Peacock, the skilful conductor, bowed his thanks to the appreciative round of applause that greeted his appearance and Mrs. Parkin may congratulate herself upon her contribution to the programme—the dancing being voted as good as seen on a London stage.

On Wednesday the men of the cast gave a dinner at the Astor House to Mr. and Mrs. Wingrove and to all the ladies taking part, when toasts to the King, the A.D.C., Puss in Boots, the Red Cross and the Author, and the statement that between £1,250 and £1,300 had been made for the Allied Red Cross Funds, produced rousing cheers from the 88 diners present.

An interesting presentation was made by the cast to Mr. George R. Wingrove, Mr. E. P. Graham Barrow, Mr. W. H. Warrenner, Mr. C. E. Peacock, Mrs. W. R. Parkin, Mrs. D. Berthet, Mr. R. T. Peyton Griffin, Mr. S. J. March and Mr. W. Armstrong. This took the form of a square of silk in the center of which appeared the names of all in the cast bordered by the various scenes in the play, the performers in their character dresses, and the photographs of all who were responsible for the production.

A flashlight photograph and dancing to pantomime airs till past midnight made a delightful finale to some three months hard work.

Mr. H. H. Girardet left for Hankow on Thursday by the Luenwo.

Mrs. J. Osborne, who has been spending Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Wade at Chinkiang and is now staying with Mr. and Mrs. Unwin here, will return to Kiukiang next week.

Upon request Mr. Schlee will repeat "An Evening with Kipling" at the Lyceum on Thursday, 18th, at 9.15 p.m., when he will recite from Kipling's poems on "Empire, War and Work." It will be given in aid of Lord Kitchener's Memorial Fund, which provides for disabled officers, and men who have suffered in the service of their country, and to the Sock Department of the British Women's Work Association, all of which are sent to our Shanghai Volunteers.

The cause, as will be seen is an excellent one, and those who were unable to be present at Mr. Schlee's last "Evening" will have an opportunity of hearing some of Kipling's finest poems interpreted by a remarkably gifted elocutionist.

of the Club, the Y.M.C.A. office or from Sullivan's Candy Store. A collection will be made, and five birds in a cage will be shown at the Country Club some time early in February.

In spite of the cold weather a large number of people assembled at the Country Club on Thursday to hear Prof. R. McN. McElroy's comprehensive and most instructive lecture on "The Political Backgrounds of the War" dealing with the great forces—racial, dynastic, religious and territorial—that have culminated in the conflagration of Europe. Mr. McElroy has lived for a considerable period in six of the countries now at war and having thoroughly studied his subject, presented it in a masterful manner to an audience whose interest he held from the start. The proceeds, amounting to about \$500, will go to benefit the Veteran's Club.

Mr. F. O. Reynolds, President of the Engineering Society of China, gave a very interesting address on Engineering works in China to the Members of the Society on Tuesday last.

The next meeting of the American Woman's Club is to take the form of an Entertainment and the Philanthropic Committee, of whom Mrs. S. J. Woodbridge is Chairwoman, is now arranging a program in which blind Chinese students will take part in a little play, give a demonstration of reading and writing and drilling and will play instrumental music. They will be aided by children from the American School.

The Entertainment will take place at the Martyrs' Memorial Hall, Y.M.C.A. Building, 120 Szechuen Road, at 5.15 p.m. on Tuesday next, the proceeds to go to Dr. Fryer's Institution which has done so much to educate the Chinese Blind. Tickets may be had from Members.

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ment, that a few inverted commas and capitals are missing—this, really, being the first announcement of two most amusing little plays, to be produced by Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Stokes. The first, "A Collection Will Be Made," having for its setting the Riviera, the fun centering round Mr. Cheese, a mild curate out for a holiday: the second, "Five Birds in a Cage" having nothing to do with our feathered friends, the characters in

this little scene comprising the Duchess of Wiltshire and her friend Lord Porth, a little milliner's girl (with the Duchess' dinner dress under her arm), a workman and the liftman, all imprisoned midway between the street and the Tube on account of a breakdown in the machinery of the lift.

It will be seen that both plays afford excellent scope for amusing dialogue and it is hardly necessary

to add, they will be given in aid of War Funds.

The ladies of the Union Church are to be congratulated on the result of their Alphabetical Sale which has enabled them to remit £27 15s. 6d. to Queen Mary's Auxiliary Convalescent Hospital at Rushampton. Only a year ago these same energetic ladies sent home no less than £1,000 for the purchase of two motor ambulances.



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All Want Peace: What Must Be Its Basis?

By A Distinguished Publicist

(Ninth Article)

The ground that has now been traversed includes the outline of a settlement of the issues of the war that would secure the free national development of every State whether great or small, the policy of the open door in international trade, the exemption of private property at sea, other than contraband, from capture or destruction, and that would restore Alsace-Lorraine to France as well as make Russia mistress of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. There is one other subject mentioned by Mr. Asquith in his Guildhall Declaration, but not referred to by Viscount Grey, which is constantly in the minds of the Allies, and which never fails to be mentioned when conditions of a lasting peace are discussed. In Mr. Asquith's own words: We shall never sheathe the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed. Mr. Asquith chooses his words, and particularly his adjectives and adverbs, with more scrupulous care than any other statesman of our time. His statement, therefore, is of primary importance.

Prussian military domination rests first upon Prussia's military policy and its fixed habit of thinking of all questions of foreign policy in terms of military power and of that alone, as well as upon the vast population of the German Empire, which supplies the needed men to keep in effective organization huge armies ready to move at command. The fact that Prussia has a system of universal training and universal military service has little or nothing to do with its military domination. Switzerland has substantially the same thing, and no one thinks of the Swiss as other than a people devoted to the ways of peace. A Swiss army of the same size as that of Prussia would not give to Switzerland the military domination which Prussia has until just now enjoyed. The reason is that military domination does not consist chiefly, or indeed at all, in potential military power, but rather in the attitude of the public mind toward the military system and the army and in the relative importance assigned to force and to right in weighing and deciding upon matters of international policy. In other words, militarism is a state of mind. Prussian militarism is a Prussian state of mind, and in so far as the German people as a whole have accepted the Prussian state of mind as a sound or as a necessary one Germany is just now a militaristic nation. Of course, this was not always so. The South German people from time immemorial have been poets and artists, kindly and gentle in their manners and without overruling ambitions to conquer and to reform the world. The Prussian hegemony, while certainly necessary to bring about and to insure German unity, has brought not a few evils in its train. One of the chief of these is the extension to the South German folk of the Prussian point of view together with Prussian leadership.

The history of Prussia is a record of extraordinary success in making the most of a meagre beginning, and in extending Prussian rule by sheer force of will, might and administrative effectiveness. Prussia may well be proud of her accomplishment during the past hundred years, both in creating a new and highly efficient administrative system and in extending her influence and rule over other members of the Germanic family. Prussia has always been a militaristic State, and has never put off the military uniform even when creating and developing a stupendous industrial and commercial system. Prussia has always conceived of history as a struggle between either the Teuton and the Slav, the Teuton and the Frank, the Teuton and the Anglo-Saxon, or the Teuton and somebody else. She always thinks of the Teuton as fighting. She studies her neighbors not in terms of friendship and co-operation, but in terms of rivalry and fear. These have always been the characteristics of Prussia; and as the modern European system developed, and Prussian thought came under the control of a new and almost ecstatic political philosophy which placed Prussia at the pinnacle of history's greatness, sharply marked off by its inherent superiority from the remaining world, it was but a short step to the conviction, perfectly sincere, that it would be good for the

remaining world to be brought under the domination of the Prussian political philosophy. To a normal Prussian the army seemed the best and most natural agent for use in this process of world salvation. Men otherwise sober and self-contained, scholars otherwise learned and highly trained, men of affairs otherwise practical and shrewd to the point of cunning, became enamored of the vista which was thus spread out before them. Then Houston Chamberlain told the Prussians that they were the modern elect, his tribute was received as a matter of course and as being fully deserved. To the onlooker there is in all this an absence of saving humor to a degree that is almost incredible; nevertheless, it is the combination of Prussian history, Prussian pride, Prussian political philosophy and Prussian lack of humor that has created what is known as Prussian militarism. It is this curiously composite and elusive but yet terribly real thing which Mr. Asquith demands shall be brought to an end.

How can this be done? Prussian military domination is ended as far as the rest of the world is concerned when the German armies are defeated, and when the military force of the Allies proves itself adequate not only to restrain the German armies from further advance, but to drive them back upon their own territory broken and defeated. This, however, can hardly be the whole of the end which Mr. Asquith has in mind. So far as Prussian militarism is a menace to Europe because of its power, its zeal, and its determination in attack, it can and will be restrained by the outcome of this war. In so far, however, as Prussian militarism is a state of mind it cannot be exterminated by any forcible process whatsoever. It can be got rid of only by a change of heart on the part of the German people themselves. Herein lies the hope of the future and herein is an essential element of a durable peace.

There is an analogy which Americans should not overlook between the condition in which Prussia will, according to all signs, shortly find itself and the condition in which the Southern States of the American Union were left at the close of the civil war. Though defeated on the field of battle, the leaders of Southern opinion and the men and women of the South generally never changed their minds as to the justice and correctness of the cause for which they fought so bravely. For a whole generation after Appomattox they spoke of "the lost cause," and while they admitted the cause was lost, they continued to insist that it had been just. After sixty years conditions have so changed that all this is largely a matter of history. Men who fought face to face in the opposing armies can, and often do, discuss with the utmost calmness and in the friendliest possible spirit the causes and issues of the conflict that shook the Union to its foundations from 1861-65. The lesson would appear to be that when Germany is defeated she will not of necessity—and, indeed, probably will not at all—change her mind as to the correctness of her position in this war and as to the justice of her cause. But, as in the case of the South, after a half-century has passed this will be only a matter of academic discussion and debate. Prussian militarism will be overthrown so far as the Allies' armies can overthrow it when Germany is brought to join in arrangements for a durable peace on the basis of justice.

The German people themselves must do the rest. It is probably true that whatever may have been the German Emperor's personal preferences in July, 1914, this war would never have taken place had the revolutionary movement of 1848 resulted differently in Germany. The failure of that movement, involving as it did the emigration to America of a considerable body of German Liberals and the slow elimination from German public life of that powerful and constructive type of liberal found in every other European country, left Germany without the strong impulse toward democratic policies which the revolution of 1848 gave to England and the revolution of 1789 to France. With the disappearance of the German Liberal line of demarcation between the ultra-Conservative on the one hand and the advanced Socialist on the other became increasingly

(Continued on Page 9)

Bernard Shaw's Solution of Ireland's Troubles

Philosopher Says Home Rule Act Shows How Not to Do It, and That Ireland Needs Home Rule of the Australian Variety

By F. V. Conolly

ALTHOUGH George Bernard Shaw has lent the British Government one hundred thousand dollars at four and a half per cent., he is "agin it," like the good Irishman he is.

I recently met him in the Strand and suggested an adjournment to a restaurant.

"Sir," said Bernard Shaw, drawing himself up to his full height, "can it be that you are unaware that I dislike all cooked food and all drink? I have been proclaiming this on the house-tops for thirty years, and yet you outrage me by inviting me to a restaurant?"

Shaw stared at me with an air which the early Victorian lady novelists would describe as being of "ineffable disdain." He turned on his heel and walked in the direction of the Embankment Gardens, where he bought a paper and commenced to read John Redmond's speech in the debate on Ireland in Parliament.

I followed close behind and, wishing to pacify him—no one who has not met a lifelong vegetarian can imagine how bellicose they can be; the fighting propensities of the Irish are merely a result of their potato diet—I mildly asked:

"What sort of Government do you think is best for Ireland, Mr. Shaw?"

The philosopher of the Fabian Society stroked his beard and said: "As to a Government suitable to Ireland, I do not admit that the problem of government differs in Ireland from the same problem anywhere else in the British Empire. Ireland should have home rule of the Australian type. Many social and political experiments of great value have been made in Australia which might just as well have been made in Ireland, which, with free initiative, might have become a political laboratory from which England could learn a good deal."

"The Home Rule act is of the usual 'how not to do it' type, very evidently made in England without any assistance from the Irish Party, which does not represent Irish political ability at all adequately."

"Dublin Castle is hopeless and always has been. Nominally it rules the country absolutely. Really it has never been able to control its own police or to execute even the mildest of its good intentions, and most Chief Secretaries have gone to Ireland simply bursting with ire."

"Seeing how the coalition Govern-

ment I asked with the best intention in the world, "only appears to alienate all sections of the Irish people, do you think that the Irish and the coming generation will ever become loyal to the British ascendancy Government?"

"Neither Ireland nor any other country, including England, will ever be loyal to ascendancy of any sort," was the reply. "A common loyalty to liberty and justice is the only bond that can bind nations and individuals permanently."

"You favor the rights of small nationalities to rebel. Would you extend this right to Sir Edward Carson's followers in Ulster?"

"Yes, if they want to—though I have very little patience with small nationalities merely as such. I favor the right, even of the individual to rebel if he finds his conditions intolerable. But it must presently occur to some intelligent person in Ulster (it may already have occurred to Sir Edward Carson) that the very worst thing that could happen to Ulster would be the establishment of an Irish Parliament in Dublin with Ulster excluded from it."

"It is all very well for Ulster to say 'We won't have it,' but when it comes in spite of Ulster, clearly Ulster's business is to be in 'it' from the first. If the Catholic South gets even a single session's start of the Protestant North, it may take the Protestant North ten years to overtake the South."

"There are only two sane policies for Ulster: one, the Union; two, a front place for Ulster in the re-constitution of Irish affairs by a Home Rule Parliament. Sulking and falling between two stools will not help Belfast. As to Ulster becoming a Province of England, with the law running in Antrim exactly as in Yorkshire, the notion is entertained only by people who don't know Yorkshire or don't know Antrim. There would be a rebellion after the first round of the collector of rates and taxes. The gates of Derry would swing to by themselves. Home Rule with Ulster excluded means that the Protestant boys will never carry the drum in Ireland, and Ulster had better realize that while there is still time."

"Do you consider, Mr. Shaw, that after a few years of home Government the present political and religious feuds would disappear and that the Orange lion would lie down with the Nationalist lamb?"

"I hope not. A nation which is not in a chronic state of violent

political and religious controversy is spiritually dead. The evil of Dublin Castle rule is that it has destroyed controversy and muzzled the Irish people. Neither the Catholics nor the Protestants dare reform their Churches—neither the Home Rulers nor the Unionists dare reform their parties—because to do so would be to divide their forces in the face of the enemy."

"Home Rule would set us free to sweep out our Augean stables. The Orange lion may have to make common cause with the Nationalist lamb against the Orange jackal and the Nationalist wolf; but that, thank goodness, will mean more controversy than ever."

"But in any case," continued Shaw, "let it be understood that we claim home rule as a right, and not as a prize for good behavior. The English have home rule; but their behavior is mostly disgraceful. We shall not behave worse than they—we cannot do so the impossible—but we do not undertake to behave better; we are only human beings, and must be taken with that unfortunate limitation."

"If your confidence in the future of Ireland is so great, Mr. Shaw, would you back it up in a similar manner to the way in which you expressed your belief in England's ability to beat Germany, by subscribing £20,000, to the War Loan? To put it plainly, would you invest £20,000 in a Home Rule Government loan, to carry out social and industrial improvements in your country?"

"I invest money, not as a matter of patriotism, but as a matter of business," Shaw replied. "My inducement to take up the War Loan was 4½ per cent. The British nation abused me heartily for telling it the truth about the war: a service by which I lost money heavily. To regain its respect and affection I had to arrange to make it pay me £900 a year for the rest of my life for doing nothing. It is now convinced I am a perfect gentleman."

"Finally, Mr. Shaw, assuming that you had absolute power, how would you settle the Irish problem as it is understood today?"

"I shall certainly not be given that power if I let out beforehand what I should like to do with it. Besides, I am fortunate in the possession of a practical mind which refuses absolutely to work out inreal hypotheses. I do not ford streams until I come to them; and I am never in a hurry to bid the devil good morning!"

Survival Of The Fittest In War

By Prof. Howerth

IN the struggle for existence the fittest survive; but the "fittest" are not necessarily the best. In a singlehanded fight between a man and a lion, the lion would probably win; he would for the moment be "fitter" than the man. And yet the continuance of civilization would require that the man should be the victor. War is at present a dominant and conspicuous phase of the struggle of life, and we are reminded on all sides that after all the fittest will survive and that the conflict is probably a necessary element in the progress of the human race. These are not the views of Prof. I. W. Howerth, of the University of California, who contributes an article on "War and the Survival of the Fittest" to *The Scientific Monthly*, (New York, November). To quote and condense his article:

"When we analyze the struggle for existence, as carried on either by biological organisms or by nations, we find that it involves not only a competitive struggle of organism against organism or nation against nation, but also a struggle against natural conditions. In so far as it is a struggle against nature, it has nothing to do with war; it would remain if war were eliminated. Moreover, international competition manifests itself not only in war, but also in commerce, art, science, etc. Only rarely does it degenerate into war. War, then, is only a part of the struggle for existence. It is merely a phase of this struggle. Its elimination would not in the least interfere with the great law of struggle. If the nations of the world should become Christian, in fact as well as in name and the principles of love and brotherhood should prevail throughout the world, there would still be plenty of opportunity for struggle afforded by nature, and by human nature, and progress need not be delayed. The law of progress is action, and action need not be of the destructive nature of war."

"But, while war is only an incident in the struggle for existence, and might therefore be eliminated without serious interference with that struggle, yet, on the whole and in general, it results in the survival of the fittest. Is this not a sufficient reason why it should not be abolished, even if it were possible for society to do so? Would not continuous peace among nations necessitate the abrogation of the law of the survival of the fittest and defeat the progress which is achieved by such survival? Let us consider this question squarely on its merits. We shall see that the fact that war does admittedly result in the survival of the fittest is no reason whatever why war should be condoned or encouraged."

"First, let us observe that evolution is not necessarily progressive, that it may lead to degradation, as in the case of the parasite, as well as to the development of a paragon of strength and beauty. The downfall of the Roman Empire was as much a phenomenon of social evolution as the rise of the Dutch Republic. In the evolutionary process the survivors are indeed the fittest, but the fittest are not necessarily the best; they are not always better from an ethical standpoint than those whom they supplant; they are merely those who are best adapted to the prevailing conditions."

"Since the survival of the fittest does not necessarily result in progress, what becomes of the argument that war is essential to progress because it results in the survival of the fittest? Plainly it is unfounded. As a matter of fact, this 'law of nature' has no more bearing upon the wisdom or expediency of striving to abolish war than the law of gravitation has upon the possibility of success in aviation."

"The idea, then, that war is a moral obligation because it results in the survival of the fittest is as unwarranted as the inference from the law of the struggle for existence that it is a

biological necessity. Hence the related idea that it is impossible and undesirable to abolish war betrays a very imperfect conception of the laws of biology and of social advancement."

"Certainly those who talk about the necessity of war and assert their belief in the natural law of the survival of the fittest do not act upon this belief in matters of personal concern. Would such persons, if a child of theirs were in battle with a ferocious animal, stand quietly by and console themselves with the reflection that the fittest will survive?"

"The whole case for war rests upon a profound misconception of the nature and significance of natural law. Why does science endeavor to achieve the discovery of natural laws in the physical world? Is it that we may regard ourselves as impotent in the presence of such laws? or that we may yield obedience to them to avoid punishment? or that we may stand aloof and allow the free and unrestricted operation of the physical forces of nature? or that we may talk learnedly of these laws as insuperable obstacles to improvement upon nature by the practical application of our intelligence? Certainly not! It is for the practical purpose of enabling man to direct the forces of nature, and for that alone. Knowledge is power. Newton's discovery of the law of gravitation has not discouraged the construction of sky-scrapers. It has merely shown the necessity of care that in such construction the center of gravity fall within the base. Instead of an obstacle to architectural achievement, the law of gravity, representing as it does the unflinching operation of natural force, indicates the very condition of success."

"Of course, as a matter of fact, nobody should try to 'hinder' the operation of a natural law, or 'encroach' upon it, and nobody with any knowledge of nature, and sol-

licitous about the realization of ethical ends, would undertake to 'abrogate' a natural law except in the sense of counteracting one natural force by another. All that we can do, all that anybody should try to do, is to take advantage of the existence of a natural law so to arrange circumstances that the result of the operation of that law will be to human advantage, that is to say, that 'the fittest' may be 'the best.' The construction of the pyramids or the Washington Monu-

ment did not affect in the least the law of gravitation. The improvement of our grain and our live stock has not in the least affected the law of the survival of the fittest. No more would the development of a society in accordance with the highest qualities of man's nature affect that law. Natural law does not stand in the way of the one achievement any more than the other. The fittest nations will survive; it is for us to make fit the conditions. To assist us in this task is the supreme function and opportunity of science."



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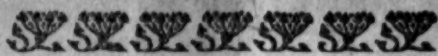
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Interesting Facts from Many Lands

The Rockefeller Foundation proposes to build a complete plant at Peking, China, for the Union Medical College of Peking and the hospital operated in connection with that institution, which was taken over by the Foundation some time ago. The new college building is to accommodate a maximum of fifty students and the hospital to have a maximum of 200 beds, with provision for further expansion. The cost of the buildings may run over \$1,000,000.

Quinnat salmon, common in the rivers of the Pacific Coast of the United States, have been successfully introduced in the rivers of New Zealand. They were first tried there in 1906 and are increasing rapidly, according to a recent report. Fish of this species weighing 32 pounds have been caught in New Zealand

streams. The New Zealand Minister of Marine is quoted as saying that his department will secure within a year specimens of New Zealand salmon weighing as much as 50 pounds. New Zealand's object is to meet the Australian and New Zealand demand for salmon, which is now imported from the Pacific Coast of the United States and Canada. This demand amounted in 1916 to 4,750,000 pounds.

Important copper deposits have been discovered at Little Bay, about 200 miles north of St. John's N. F. A hydraulic plant is being installed to work the lode, which promises to be one of the richest copper deposits in British North America.

The United States Weather Bureau proposes to extend its work to the Caribbean Sea. A representative of the bureau recently went south to arrange for the establishment of stations at Belize, British Honduras; Bluefields, Nicaragua; Swan Island; Santa Marta, Colombia; St. Lucia Island; Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic; island of Navassa, west of Haiti; Guantanamo, Cuba; and one of the Danish West Indies. At the stations already established on the islands of Barbados, Trinidad, and Curacao, the work of the observers will be extended and improved.

That there will be a great European demand for American farm machinery after the war is the prediction of Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In a recent speech he said that the stocks of such machines in the belligerent countries had been exhausted and that they would be forced to replenish those stocks from the United

States. He also pointed out that the loss of men in Europe through the war would seriously reduce the supply of labor and that consequently the countries now fighting would be compelled to sort to all sorts of labor-saving devices in order to get back to their normal producing basis.

Norway expects to be an important factor in the world's shipping after the war. Shipbuilding and shipping there have never been so active in the history of the country. New shipyards are being built, old ones are being extended, shipping companies spring into being almost overnight, and vessels are continually changing hands at steadily increasing prices. Norway is buying up old ships all over the world and contracting for new ones in the United States, England, Denmark, Holland, and other countries.

A Norwegian newspaper calculates that the gross profits of the Norwegian shipping interests for 1915, \$134,000,000, have been equaled during the first half of 1916.

All Star Recipes

All measurements are level, standard half-pint measuring cups, tablespoons, and teaspoons being used. Sixteen level tablespoons equal a half-pint. Quantities are sufficient for six persons unless otherwise stated. Flour is sifted once before measuring.

Polpettine

Two pounds veal steak, sliced very thin, 1 tablespoonful minced parsley,

1 clove garlic, minced, ½ teaspoonful salt, few grains pepper, 1 tablespoonful butter, ½ pound sausage meat.

Cut the steak into pieces about four inches long and one and one-half inches wide. Mix together sausage, garlic, parsley, salt and pepper, and spread thin layers on the veal slices. Roll the slices and tie or fasten into shape with a skewer. Melt the butter (drippings may be used), brown the polpettine, and add enough boiling water to cover half. Place lid over the frying-pan and simmer for an hour to an hour and a half. It may be necessary to add a little more water. For serving, untie and arrange on toast. Thicken the gravy and add salt and pepper if necessary; serve garnished with peas, spinach, or mushrooms. If the latter are used, they should be cooked in the gravy with the polpettine during the last twenty minutes.

Mock Cherry Pie

Two cupfuls cranberries, 2 cupfuls sugar, 2 cupfuls raisins, 1 cupful boiling water, 1 tablespoonful flour, 1 teaspoonful butter, 2 teaspoonfuls vanilla.

Cut cranberries in halves and chop the raisins. Mix together and cook for half an hour. Cool, pour into pie plates lined with pastry, form lattice tops of thin strips of paste and bake from fifteen to twenty minutes in a quick oven. The flour can be omitted and the whole cooked to the consistency of marmalade; this makes a good sandwich filling.

All Want Peace: What Must Be Its Basis?

(Continued from Page 8)

sharp, and under the benign possibilities of the Prussian electoral system and of the Imperial German Constitution the power of the ultra-Conservative element has been maintained even in the face of a large increase in the number of Socialists. It is this ultra-Conservative element in Germany, with its dominant philosophy of life and of politics, that has come into conflict with the liberal nations of the Western World. Just

as Napoleon by the sheer force of his personality and his military genius gathered into his own hands for twenty years all the power and the energy of post-revolutionary France, so the ultra-Conservative Prussian has gathered into his hands for more than twenty years all the power and energy of non-revolutionized Germany. Following Waterloo, Napoleon's throne quickly tottered and fell.

After a few years of stagnation and reaction France resumed its forward post-revolutionary progress until it became the French Republic of today. A similar development doubtless lies before Prussia and the German people. They themselves must determine what the form and the spirit of their own government are to be, and no other nation or group of nations, however completely victorious, can undertake to change it for them without throwing away the very principles for which the war is being waged by them. The victory over Prussian militarism considered as a state of mind, and the making over of non-liberal and more democratic State, are tasks for the German people themselves. There is no compulsory road to repentance. It is incredible that a people of their intellectual force, discipline, power of organization, and scientific competence should not in due time view the democratic movement precisely as France and Great Britain have viewed it. When this comes about, Germany will displace her Macht-politik for the Interessenpolitik upon which Bismarck laid such constant stress. She will, to use another of Bismarck's striking phrases, again justly measure "das Gewicht der Impponderabilien" and moral law will be recognized as applying to the conduct of her public policies as well as to that of her private life.

It is true that Prussian militarism must be wholly and finally destroyed before the peace of the world will be

really secure, but inasmuch as it can only be wholly and finally destroyed by the German people themselves, the war need not be continued until that end is accomplished. All that the Allies can do toward the destruction of Prussian military domination is to confine it to Germany. When so confined it will disappear not slowly, but relatively fast by reason of its own weight and untimeliness.

There is, however, one way in which Prussian militarism might emerge victorious even if the German armies are finally defeated on the field of battle—that is, if the spirit and policies of Prussian militarism should conquer the mind of Great Britain or that of any other allied power. A Hymn of Hate is as unlovely when sung in English as when sung in German. The destruction of liberal policies and practices under the guise of national necessity differs but little from "die Not kennt kein Gebot," with which Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg defended the ravishing of Belgium. The Allies, and particularly Great Britain, have urgent need to be on their guard that when they are defeating Prussian militarism on the field of battle, it does not gain new and striking victories over them in the field of ideas. A durable peace requires that Prussian militarism be wholly and finally destroyed; first, by the allied armies in the field; second, by the German people in their domestic policies; and, third, by the allied powers in keeping it from invading their own political systems. COSMOS.

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BELIEVES AMERICANS WILL LIKE CABINET

Lord Northcliffe Says Two Ministers Will Be Peculiarly Acceptable

DEFENDS HIS OWN COURSE

Won't Join Cabinet Himself, But Lauds Lloyd George As The Man for Crisis

By Charles H. Grasty
(Treasurer of The New York Times and one of America's foremost editors and publishers)

London, December 7.—I have had an interview at The London Times office, in Printing House Square, with Lord Northcliffe, who is the storm center of the present political crisis. The fall of the Asquith Government follows on the continued hammering of the Northcliffe press, and Lord Northcliffe is blamed or praised, according to the point of view.

"The whole country has risen to the leadership of Lloyd George," said Lord Northcliffe. "The English spirit responds to his will and determination."

"He has summoned to his council the best business brains of the country—an element that has been entirely neglected by the politicians of the late Government."

The English are not an emotional people but the crowds which gathered in such numbers and with such enthusiasm at the War Office today, showed that the English people wanted a man, and they have got a man.

"I think that Americans will welcome the Lloyd George Ministry. There are likely to be two men in the new Cabinet peculiarly acceptable to the United States, one of them in the Foreign Office, which has to deal with all the questions arising between the two nations."

Lord Northcliffe was confident of the present crisis working out in such a way as thoroughly to energize the conduct of the war. When asked whether he would enter the Government or take any active personal part in politics, Lord Northcliffe said:

"To a newspaper like the New York Times, which puts into practice on a very large scale and with marked success the doctrine of promoting its own welfare by working along thoroughly impersonal and independent lines for the welfare of country and humanity, the course of the newspapers under my management needs no explanation. Throughout all these critical times, so called, the Northcliffe press has sought nothing for its controlling hand, and for a reason that may be referred to selfish motives, if only those who examine the motives do so with an informed mind."

"Newspapers can succeed only when they are newspapers and nothing else, that is to say, when they print the news fully and fairly on one hand and on the other comment on it, having only the public interest at heart. No purse would be equal to the strain of owning and running a newspaper as a personal or political organ to promote the fortunes of its owner. Nor could such a paper ever appeal to the public in a way broad enough to form a base on which to build a real newspaper success."

Arraigns Newspaper Critics

"For proof of the fatuity of journalistic endeavor in the form of a party organ a glimpse at the London field is quite sufficient. In nearly every case the abuse of the Northcliffe press comes from some pitiful failure of a newspaper that is a personal or political affair and extra-journalistic in its aims. Such journalism is a fragile mushroom and is bound to perish. To the discriminating eye the criticism, indulged in by such newspapers, is an unwarranted tribute to power that does not exist or at least not in the form that they apprehend. The Northcliffe press gets no power from and gives none to its director except in so far as he directs it for the good of the nation and in accordance with the demands of public opinion."

"It is true that an intelligently conducted newspaper can inform and guide public opinion, but this is done more through publishing the news than by the dictum of the editorial. 'Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free' must be the underlying principles of journalism in a democracy."

"To go back to the truth telling which set the face of England toward real preparedness in this war: We were up against the condition of the German machine gun being equal in fighting power to 1,000 English soldiers, and we were shooting shrapnel at the trenches when in the Spring of 1915 The Times succeeded in penetrating through the censorship with a statement of the facts as they existed in France. Coincidentally with the publication of the news The Daily Mail brought home the responsibility to the War Office in a series of editorials that may be described as brutally frank."

"Now nine out of ten of the unthinking blamed the Director of the Northcliffe press at that time. A wave of indignation swept over the country and charges were sprung by the private owned and politically controlled

organs. It was charged, perhaps with a color of truth, that the Northcliffe press had been largely responsible for the appointment of Lord Kitchener originally. It never occurred to these unjournalistic minds that the responsibility imposed continuing responsibility for the proper conduct of the War Office."

"The advocacy of Lord Kitchener's appointment had been for public, not private reasons. It was not because he was a personal friend, but because he seemed to be the man best fitted for the work. He proved his fitness except in certain particulars, and his deficiencies in those, when they became apparent, laid upon the newspaper, which had been instrumental in turning him back from Egypt to the War Office, a peculiar obligation of frank criticism."

"His duty was to the nation when Lord Kitchener was appointed. Its duty remained to the nation when the time came to choose between duty to the nation and blind support of the War Office."

"No pride of authorship, no fear of consequences restrained the Northcliffe press when the hour arrived to save England through bringing out ugly and terrible facts. There wasn't a single subscribed or line of advertising or any other immediate journalistic advantage to be gained by it. There were friends to be lost. There was misunderstanding hard to bear and not to be cleared away in a lifetime. But things had to be done or all the foundation stones upon which had been built the work of a lifetime had to be uprooted and cast aside. And far beyond all that the country would continue to suffer from uncorrected error."

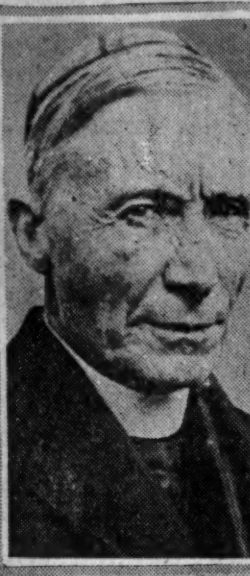
"The criticism of the Asquith Government has been precisely the same. The charges against the Northcliffe interests of personal ambition and conspiracy and all the rest have come from imagination, fed by superabundant ignorance of the subtleties of independent journalism."

"It is not only because of Lloyd George's record that he has the support of the Northcliffe press, but his selection has been made at by a process of elimination. He is not a man of detail, but perhaps it is better that his outlook on this great war should be unfettered by so much detail. He has great vision. He will penetrate to the realities. Things the seeing and doing of which in season would have won the war can almost be counted on the fingers of one hand. Not seeing a thousand essentials is a help in seeing the ten essentials."

"Lloyd George has an enthusiasm that is in itself genius. He infects others with it, and thus they are made to put forth their best effort. His unselfishness, his sincerity, his sympathy for the common man, his pure patriotism, his insight, his boundless energy, and his power to preach to the nation the uncompromising faith in victory which animates his whole being will bring success to his leadership."

"We shall see the war stride at last. The machine will be geared to run at high speed. The unalterable resolve of this people to put forth every ounce, the very last agony of effort, will find expression in a human being responsive to that supreme will. And permit me to add, the leadership of the greatest democrat in the world, the most true and tried upholder of free institutions, and the most sincere champion of common people should renew and make vital and living the bonds which bind us to the hundred millions across water

Cardinal Hits Woman Suffrage



CARDINAL GIBBONS

Washington, December 5.—Both suffrage and anti-suffrage circles are interestedly discussing today the words of Cardinal Gibbons, deprecating the participation of women in politics, sent in a message by him to the anti-suffrage convention here. Among other things, Cardinal Gibbons said:

"The insistence on a right of participation in active political life is undoubtedly calculated to rob woman of her grace of character and give her nothing in return but masculine boldness and affront."

"Any occupation, however alluring in its specious pretence, which draws woman's attention from her most exalted duties of motherhood will result in detriment to the nation and the race."

"As far as I have observed it appears that woman suffrage to the extent that it has been granted in this country has not changed the result of the elections. There has been a larger vote, but the results have been the same as they would have been if women had not voted. Thus it seems that our political life has not been benefited or purified by the entrance of woman into the political arena, though the domestic life of those engaged in this political work must have been neglected or at least impaired."

who enjoy the same liberty and who are of our tongue and blood."

As I was leaving Lord Northcliffe he called me back and asked me to include the following in what I cabled to The Times:

"A letter has been quoted here as having been received in America from a man named Trevelyan, who writes 'M. P.' after his name, and purports to put forward peace aspirations on behalf of a body of sentiment in this country. He may be a member of Parliament (there are 670 of them) but if he is, I never heard of him."

PLEDGE PUT TO TEST IN SINKING OF ARABIA

Note from Berlin Shows Submarine Sank Liner Without Investigation

THOUGHT HER TRANSPORT

Washington Officials Silent, But German Explanation Is Not Viewed Favorably

Washington, December 7.—The German Government's explanation of the sinking of the British Liner Arabia by a German submarine in the Mediterranean on November 6 was received by Secretary Lansing today in a communication from the American Embassy at Berlin.

It took the form of a note which was handed to Joseph C. Grew, the American charge d'affaires, on Monday, by Alfred Zimmermann, the newly appointed German Foreign Minister, who explains that the Arabia was sunk because the submarine commander was convinced by the attendant circumstances that he was dealing with a transport ship for troops in the service of the British Government. The commander considered himself "justified in attacking the steamer without delay and sank it."

There was one American on board, according to reports reaching Washington, and he was saved. After setting forth the German Government's version of the destruction of the Arabia, the note states that if the American Government should give official data showing that the Arabia was at the time of the torpedoing an ordinary passenger steamer, the action of the commander would have been contrary to instructions. Herr Zimmermann states that "these instructions are now, as before, in agreement with the assurances of the German note of May, 1916. This is the German note in the Sussex case in which pledges and guarantees were given which President Wilson accepted as satisfactory if lived up to scrupulously."

If the American Government can present evidence to show that the Arabia was an ordinary passenger steamer and not being used as a transport at the time she was attacked, Germany, according to Herr Zimmermann's note, will regard the case as one of a "regrettable mistake from which the German Government would promptly draw the appropriate consequences." This is interpreted as meaning that if the German Government is convinced that the Arabia was an ordinary merchant steamer, and a mistake was made, that it will give reparation to the United States Government.

Secretary Lansing made public the Zimmermann note without any comment. The explanation in the Arabia case is the same, in effect, as that given in the case of the steamship Marina.

No More 'Regrettable Mistakes'

What action the State Department will take is problematical. Should it be shown that the Arabia was a transport, this Government probably would admit the sinking was justified. If, however, it should be shown that the submarine commander was mistaken in holding her to be a transport, a most serious situation would confront the State Department. At the time the Sussex was sunk, Germany was told that this country could not tolerate "regrettable mistakes."

The text of the German Government's note regarding the sinking of the Arabia follows:

"Foreign Office.
Berlin, December 4, 1916.
The undersigned has the honor to

inform Mr. Grew, Charge d'affaires of the United States of America, in reply to the note of the 21st ultimo, Foreign Office, No. 14,401, that the investigation conducted by the German Government concerning the sinking of the British steamer Arabia has led to the following results:

"On the morning of November 6 a German submarine encountered a large steamer coming from the Cerigo Straits, 100 nautical miles west of the Island of Cerigo; the steamer was painted black and had black superstructures, and not, as is otherwise the case with the P. & O. Line superstructures, a light color; the steamer, which was identical with the Arabia, was not traveling on the route regularly used by the passenger steamers between Port Said and Malta, as is made plain on the enclosed map, but was taking a zigzag course toward the west, 120 nautical miles north of that route; this course, on which the submarine had passed three similar steamers at the same spot on the same morning, leads from the Aegean to Malta, so that the Arabia was moving on the transport route Cerigo-Malta, used solely for war purposes, according to the experiences until now. The commander of the submarine further ascertained that there were large batches of Chinese and other colored persons in their national costumes on board the steamer; he considered them to be workmen soldiers, such as are used in great numbers behind the front by the enemies of Germany; in spite of the clear weather and careful observation, he did not perceive any women and children."

"In these circumstances, the commander of the submarine was convinced that in the case of this steamer he was concerned with a transport ship for troops in the service of the British Government, which is to be considered as an auxiliary warship, according to international law, and can therefore be treated like a warship. He accordingly considered himself justified in attacking the steamer without delay, and sank it."

"Should the American Government give the official data showing that the Arabia was at the time of the torpedoing an ordinary passenger steamer, the action of the commander would not have been in accordance with the instructions given him, since these instructions are now, as before, in agreement with the assurances of the German note of May, 1916. This would then be a case of a regrettable mistake, from which the German Government would promptly draw the appropriate consequences."

Cautious in the Next Step

It may be said that the United States does not regard the circumstances which the German note recites as showing justification for sinking the Arabia without warning or as relieving the submarine commander of the responsibility of

establishing the status of the liner. The presence of Chinese on board is considered of little importance, but will be investigated.

It may be stated authoritatively that no immediate action will be taken, as another step is regarded as

too serious to be taken without complete facts. It hinges entirely on whether the pledges given in the Sussex case were broken. The note in the Arabia case is not regarded in official quarters as making out a strong case for Germany.

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SEES WORLD DIVIDED IF PEACE IS MADE NOW

Dr. Stowell Thinks Restoration
Of Old States Would Force
America to Join Allies

TWO GROUPS OF NATIONS

All The Over-Sea Possessions
Would Be Controlled by Brit-
ain, France and America

New York, Dec. 13.—A peace pre-
dicted upon conditions as they ex-
isted in Europe at the outbreak of
the war would cause the United
States to enter into some kind of
an entente with the Allies to defend
itself against the superior power and
influence of Germany. Dr. Ellery C.
Stowell, Associate Professor of In-
ternational Law at Columbia, said
yesterday in discussing Germany's
peace proposals. The terms of peace,
as outlined in the public press last
night, will be entirely unacceptable
to the Allies. Dr. Stowell believes,
but will pave the way for discus-
sions of counterproposals, eventu-
ally leading to an end of the war.

Peace, if it should come tomorrow,
would be, in Dr. Stowell's view, a
great armed peace, with a gradual
formation of two great groups of
nations. It is not only possible, but
probable, he says, that Russia, and
even Japan, would then gravitate
toward the Teuton group. This
would mean the prolongation on a
colossal scale of two groups de-
scribed by Bismarck as land-rat and
water-rat, with England, France,
and the United States controlling
all overseas possessions and Germany
the continental development of the
Near and Far East.

"It is announced in the press,"
he said, "that Germany has trans-
mitted to her enemies the terms
upon which the Central Powers are
willing to make peace. It is safe to
say that this message will bring joy
to every nation in the world, what-
ever interpretation they may place
upon the terms which Germany
offers. Germany's military successes
have made it possible for her to pro-
pose reasonable terms for a perma-
nent peace without a loss of pre-
stige, which no country will willingly
incur. On the other hand, the an-
nounced purpose of the Entente
Allies to carry on the war solely for
the purpose of depending Europe
against the dangers of German domi-
nation would make it difficult for
them to refuse a sympathetic con-
sideration of any reasonable terms
proposed by their adversaries. Under
the circumstances, therefore, we
may feel sure that the Entente
Allies, if they should be unwilling to
consider the German proposal, will
base their objection upon the ground
that Germany's offer is too extra-
vagant for serious consideration.

Facts To Remember
"If we would understand the in-
ternational situation which will de-
termine the course of any subsequent
negotiations for peace we must re-
member:

(1.) That Germany's victory in
Rumania has brought her an enor-
mous accession of prestige. If peace
should intervene tomorrow, the
world would constantly remember
her tremendous economic and mili-
tary achievements, so that she would
enjoy an enormous advantage in the
world competition for the increase of
political influence and the acquisi-
tion of new markets.

(2.) Germany has now probably
reached the greatest extension of
her territorial gain, so that she can
afford to offer a reasonable conces-
sion in the hopes of retaining now
some of the advantages that she
would probably have to give up in
the event of a long struggle.

(3.) Great Britain and the En-
tente Allies, on the other hand, have
suffered a loss of prestige corres-
ponding to the German gain, so
that they may not be willing now
to make as favorable terms as they
might later after they had recovered
from their discomfiture, for prestige
is the all-important factor in inter-
national affairs. Pacifist writers
have it out of account and reach
wonderful results satisfactory to
themselves, but having no relation
to practical politics.

(4.) The recent reorganization of
the British Cabinet and a similar
action announced for France will
make it possible for the Entente
Allies to conduct the war with a
vigor many times increased. The
significance of the transformation,
which has brought about this result
is so well recognized by Germany
that she must offer even now much
better terms than she would have
done had the former organization of
the British Government continued.

(5.) It is almost as important
that the conduct of peace negotia-
tions should be in the control of a
small group as it is in the case of
military affairs.

"Certain of the terms proposed
by Germany have been communi-
cated to the press from a 'reliable'
source. It is not necessary to repeat
them or to examine them in detail.
They are, of course, Germany's
maximum which she puts forth as
a basis for discussion. As I examine
them they strike me as absolutely
unacceptable for the Allies, but I
believe that the fact that Germany
has made any proposals must indi-

cate a probable intention on her part
to discuss with her adversaries any
counterproposals which might ap-
pear as reasonable to impartial ob-
servers.

Prestige A Peace Factor

"The greatest danger that the pre-
sent proposal may fall through lies
in the possibility that the Entente
powers cannot accept peace at the
end of such a series of misfortunes
as has attended their arms. I be-
lieve, however, that they have every-
thing to gain from the conclusion
of a peace if Germany is really
ready to offer them an acceptable
basis, such as the status quo ante
—that is to say, the condition ex-
isting before the war. Under such
a basis Germany's tremendous
strength and her theory of govern-
ment would continue to challenge
the opposition of the rest of the
civilized world. This country would
inevitably form a species of entente
with the Allies and build up its
military organization to defend itself
against the superior power or in-
fluence of Germany. England,
France, and the United States would
have been taught by Germany's ex-
ample to improve the efficiency of
their methods. They will one and
all maintain their armaments upon
a high level of preparation. This
will mean that the world will enter
upon another period of armed peace,
but the adjustment will be more
perfect and the horrible experience
of this disastrous war will be more
vivid, so that the world may count
upon many a long year of peace.

It is possible, one might say prob-
ably, that Russia might gravitate
toward the Teuton group, bringing
in her train far-off Japan, but this
would only leave the world divided
into two great groups of powers.
It would be the prolongation on a
colossal scale of Bismarck's remark
about the land rat and the water
rat. England, France, and the
United States would control all over-
sea possessions, while Germany
would dominate the continental de-
velopment of the Near and Far East.

"Whether there be any foundation
for such speculations or not, the
Entente Allies will not be excused
by humanity and by posterity if they
assume the responsibility for the
prolongation of the war in the face
of reasonable peace proposals. The
evacuation and indemnification of
all the occupied allied territories held
by Germany and the indemnification
of Belgium would appear to be a
sine qua non of any serious discus-
sion of the terms of peace. Ger-
many and Austria would, of course,
receive back the territory taken
from them in the colonies and else-
where. In the course of the peace
negotiations it might prove possible
to make certain modifications of
frontier to eliminate future causes
of conflict.

"Until we have more information
in regard to the seriously proposed
terms of the two groups, it is not
worth while to attempt to discuss
them. Germany has made the pre-
liminary proposal. Let us hope that
she will make her terms so reason-
able that her adversaries will not
dare to brave public opinion by re-
fusing them. Even if they do not
agree at once, in the course of
negotiations all parties may reach a
state of mind when they will be
ready to meet concession by conces-
sion, rather than return again to
the horrors of war."

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ALLIES SURE TO WIN, SAYS BANKER MORGAN, RETURNING TO AMERICA

In England They Feel They
Have Central Powers Beaten
Now, Financier Frankly De-
clares—Lord Shaughnessy
Asserts Britain Is Desirous
Of Peace

New York, December 9.—J. P.
Morgan, who left here on September
30 for a business trip to England,
returned yesterday with his wife
and daughter on the American liner
Finland. Fellow passengers were
Lord Shaughnessy, Chairman of the
Board of Directors of the Canadian
Pacific Railway; Sir William T.
White, Canadian Minister of Finan-
ce; J. W. Flavelle, Canadian
Minister of Munitions; George McL.
Brown, European Manager of the
Canadian Pacific; and William M.
Acworth, Chairman of the London
United Tramways Company, one of
the leading railway authorities of
England, who was recently ap-
pointed a substitute for Sir George
Fisher as a member of the commis-
sion to report on the condition of
the Canadian railroads.

Mr. Morgan is understood to have
conferred with fiscal representatives
of the British and French Govern-
ments on the subject of marketing
additional loans in this country, but
to all questions of finance he replied:
"Not a word to say."

Mr. Morgan had an audience with
King George. "The King was kind
enough to send for me, and we had
a talk," was the way he put it.

Convinced Allies Will Win
Mr. Morgan was outspoken on the
outcome of the war and his convic-
tion that the allies will come out
victorious. "There is no doubt about
the outcome," he said. "In England
they feel they have them beaten now.
It is a certainty that the allies will
win. It is bound to come sooner or
later. They can't lose."

Asked if there was much excite-
ment in Great Britain over the Presi-
dential election here, Mr. Morgan
said: "There was no stir at all, but
there was a great deal of interest."
Mr. Morgan said he knew nothing
about the reorganization of the Brit-
ish Cabinet except what had been
received by the Finland's wireless.
He looked in perfect health, and
said he felt "fine."

Lord Shaughnessy said he went to
England principally on private busi-
ness. "Britain's forges are burning
fiercely," he said, "creating steel
chains by which her integral parts
will be bound together as never
before. It has been her boast for
years that only a 'silken cord' con-
nected the mother country with
her overseas dominions and col-
onies. That time is past. The war
has demonstrated that unity of
effort and direction must continue."

"Lloyd George's elevation to the
Premiership undoubtedly is the out-
come of a desire on the part of the
more aggressive party in the House
of Commons to have a Government
that will prosecute the war with
more vigor. The change merely
indicates that the people of Great

Britain wish to utilize every re-
source at their command to insure
victory.

Britain Wants Peace
"Britain wants peace just as soon
as the demands made by her and her
allies are won from Germany. Any-
thing less is not victory. The master-
ful way in which Britain is financing
the war is no less impressive than
the achievements at the front. Her
wealth and resources are almost
limitless and are being freely and
gladly pledged."

"Canada has assumed a heavy
portion of the burden of the war—
far greater than any one anticipated.
Canadians have done men's work;
they have won a name which will
forever distinguish them. Never will
they be confused with other nation-
alities on this continent. Canada
will, in fact, be a senior partner in
the British Empire, bearing an equal
share of the burdens, reaping a pro-
portionate share of the profits and
filling a prominent seat at the coun-
cil table."

"As to Canada's future I have al-
ways been certain. The war has only
hastened development. I firmly be-
lieve Canada will have an influx of
population after the war not unlike
that in the United States about fifty
years ago."

Amusements

Apollo Theater

May Brilliant continues on her
successful career at the Apollo
Theater and last night again she
delighted a very large audience with
her happy singing and pretty
dancing. Dickens' novel "The
Chimes" was also filmed in five
parts, featuring Tom Terriss. The
American and French Gazettes gave
many interesting pictures while "The
Absent-Minded Snob" and "Soleme
Harem" kept the house in the best
of humors.

This program will be repeated to-
night and tomorrow the eleventh and
twelfth episodes will be seen of "The
Iron Claw." The episodes are en-
titled "The Saving of Dan O'Mara"
and "The Haunted Canvas."
The Musical Shirleys are billed for
next Friday.

Victoria Theater

At the Victoria "The Submarine
Pirate" is the star film and as it
attracted two million people in
London the film must be well worth
a visit. It is said to be one of the
most tremendous motion pictures the
world has ever seen.

For tomorrow night there is a
specially attractive program arrang-
ed, the occasion being Miss Rose
Berry's farewell performance. The
Victoria is certain to be packed in
recognition of this artist's good
work during her stay here.

Towa Cinema

"The Black Lily Gang," a detective

drama in two parts, is featured at
the Towa Cinema Theater and, in
addition, there are a number of very
funny films, including an L-ko and a
Keystone. A complete change of
program will be given tomorrow.

Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Jan. 14—
Second Sunday after Epiphany. 8
a.m. Holy Communion. (And at
Bubbling Well Chapel.) 11 a.m.
Morning Prayer and Litany. Dykes
in F. Chant 192. Anthem "Arise
shine for thy light." Elvey. Hymns
75, 178. Preacher, The Bishop. 3 p.m.
Children's Service. 6 p.m. Evening
Prayer. Walmisley in D minor.
Hymns 219, 78, 18. Preacher, The
Dean.

St. Andrew's Church.—2nd Sunday
after Epiphany. 8.00 a.m. Holy Com-
munion. 10.30 a.m. Matins. Preacher,
Rev. C. J. F. Symons. 3.00 p.m. Sun-
day School. 6.00 p.m. Evensong.
Preacher, Rt. Rev. Bishop Molony.

Union Church.—Sunday, January
14—11 a.m. Preacher Rev. C. E.
Darwent, M.A.; Subject, Being saved;
Chant, 61; Anthem, "From the rising
of the sun" (Ouseley); Hymns, 559,
485, 59. 6 p.m. Preacher, Rev. C. E.
Darwent, M.A.; Subject, The ferment
of the Gospel; Chant, 62; Anthem,
"O taste and see" (Goss); Hymns,
537, 167, 687.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.
—The services in the above will be
conducted as follows:—Morning 11
a.m. by Mr. J. Howard Stooke. Even-
ing 6 p.m. by Mr. J. Howard Stooke.
Zion Tabernacle, Corner Helen
Terrace and North Szechuen Road
Extension. Service on Sunday, Janu-
ary 14, at 6 p.m. Rev. Carl F. Viking
will preach. Subject: "Divine Heal-
ing." Mid-week meeting every
Thursday, at 6 p.m.

Christian Science Society of Shang-
hai, Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sun-
day service, 11 a.m. Subject:—
"Sacrament." Wednesday evening, 6
p.m. Reading Room, No. 21 Nanking
Road, Room 71, daily 10.30 to 12.30.
St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield,
Evening Prayer in English at six
o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. F. L.
Hawley Pott, D.D.

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WEAK, ILL & MISERABLE WITH KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLE



The person with
kidney and bladder
trouble hardly knows
what it is to be with-
out a backache or
headache, or to en-
joy a good night's
sleep.

They cannot stoop, they cannot walk far, the least
exertion brings on a heavy, dragging pain in the loins and
sides.

Their appetite is poor, their eyes are dull and puffy, the
ankles and limbs swell. They have sharp attacks of neuralgia
and rheumatic pains in the muscles and joints. How they
drag through the day they never know. Little wonder they
find themselves growing depressed, nervous and impatient.

Kidney and bladder troubles are indeed hard to bear.
They make life a misery, and endanger the health of the
whole system, for when the kidneys are ill they cannot filter
the kidney poisons out of the blood.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a special kidney and
bladder medicine, for men as well as women. They heal
the kidneys and gently help them to take out the urinary
poisons which make so many men and women weak, ill
and miserable.

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PRIVATE DINING ROOM.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 13, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate @ 2 1/2% = Tls. 1.20 @ 72.2 = \$1.67

Tls. 1.20 = \$1.67

Mex. Dollars: Market rate .71.875

Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch... —

Bar Silver

Copper Cash

Sovereigns:

Buying rate, @ 2 1/2% = Tls. 5.81

Bank @ 12.2 = Mex. \$ 8.98

Peking Bar

Native Interest

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver

Bank rate of discount

Market rate of discount:—

1 m-s.

4 m-s.

6 m-s.

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. rate on London ... Fr. 27.80

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 47.65

Consols

Exchange Closing Quotations

London

London

India

Paris

Paris

New York

New York

Hongkong

Japan

Batavia

Banks Buying Rates

London

London

London

London

Paris

New York

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY

\$1 = Hk. Tls. 5.21

Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs 5.33

" " 1 = Marks 14.36

Gold \$1 = Hk. Tls. 1.10

Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.78

" " 1 = Rupees 3.38

" " 1 = Rouble 1.99

" " 1 = Mex. \$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, January 13, 1917.

Official

H. and S. Banks \$50.00

Langkats Tls. 22.50

Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.60

Dominiens Tls. 12.50

Shanghai Pehangs Tls. 1.75

Shanghai Doeks Tls. 88.00

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, December 28 and 29.—Following were the prices realised at the rubber auction this week:—

per picul

Sheet:

Smoked Fine Ribbed... @ 137/133

Smoked Good Ribbed... @ 133/122

Smoked Fine Plain... @ 123/120

Smoked Good Plain... @ 120/115

Unsmoked Fine Ribbed... —

Unsmoked Good Ribbed... —

Unsmoked Fine Plain... —

Unsmoked Good Plain... 100

Crepes:

Fine Pale Thin

Good Pale Thin

Good Pale Blanket

Good Brown Blanket

Fine Brown

Good Brown

Good Dark

Bark

Scrap:

Virgin and Pressed... 109/60

Loose

Sheet:

Cupwashing

London quotations:

Fine Pale Crepe

Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet

Catalogued for sale Pts. 18.722 (about 1,114 tons).

Sold Pts. 7.352 (about 438 tons).

The quantity of 1,114 tons catalogued for sale at our auction this week is the highest on record. There was a fairly good demand for all grades yesterday morning at prices slightly below last week's average figures. Towards noon bidding became brisk, and top prices of \$137 for Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet and \$146 for Fine Pale Crepe were reached. In the afternoon the tendency was easier, the average prices being \$134 and \$142 for standard Sheet and Crepe respectively. There were hardly any buyers of Medium and Lower Crepes, which consequently declined. Unsmoked sheets were not wanted. The auction was continued this morning the tendency being easier all round.

(Meyer and Measor.)

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Established 20 years.

103 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

H.K. and S. Bank Dividend

The Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has received a telegram from the Head Office stating that, subject to audit, the Directors will recommend at the forthcoming meeting:—

A final dividend for the year of £2 3/4 per share, Bonus in addition to dividend of 10/- per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax.

Added to Silver Reserve... \$ 5,000,000

Written off Bank Pre-mission Account

Provision for depreciation of securities

Carried forward to next half year about

Local Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

Local share business has shown a slight improvement on that of last week, but the tone of the market continues very quiet. Apart from the factors of high exchange and scarcity of money, it is only to be expected that the approach of Chinese New Year will restrict the volume of business. We look for little improvement until after the Chinese New Year.

COTTON MARKET

London, January 11.—Today's cotton prices were as follows:—

Mid-American Spot ... 11.21d.

January-February ... 10.89d.

May-June ... 10.99d.

BANK OF ENGLAND

London, January 11.—According to the Bank of England returns the proportion to liabilities is 19 per cent.

Bank rate of discount 6 per cent.

Silk Market Report

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co. write as follows in their weekly silk market report:—

Our last report was dated 5th instant.

White Silk.—There has been a little more enquiry for Europe. Purchases of common New Style would appear to have about cleared out stock lots. Market quite steady.

Tantlee Filatures.—SSS Mars, 1, Tls. 655. Gold Mars, 1, Tls. 660. Kung Kee Mars, 1, Tls. 640.

Tantlee New Style.—Gold Phoenix, 1, 2, Tls. 715 av. Gold Stork, Ex. 1, Tls. 715 av. Gold Horse, 1, Tls. 621 1/2. Soleil, 1, 2, Tls. 657 1/2 av. Red Keeling, Ex. 1, Tls. 657 1/2 av. Yellow Silk.—Mienyang S.T. 2, Tls. 383 1/2. H.K. 2, Tls. 375. C.C. 2, Tls. 370.

Steam Filatures.—A few transactions are reported at some Tls. 50 below rates ruling a month ago.

Tusah Filatures & coc.—Purchases of best grades are up Tls. 22 1/2. Market closes quiet. Black Pagoda 1, 2, Tls. 447 1/2 av. Peony 1, 2, Tls. 447 1/2 av. Black Magpie 1, 2, Tls. 447 av.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd

Paid-up Capital

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF

INTEREST, GRANTED ON

APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance is Founded,"

to

Head Office,

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10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital

Reserve Fund

Liability of Shareholders

Head Office:

Court of Directors:

Mr. Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Mr. Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

Mr. Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

Mr. W. Neville Goschen, Esq.

Mr. R. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

Mr. W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Mr. Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Hanoi, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F.M.S.), Foochow, Medan, Tavoy (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 15 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital

Reserves

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Ojibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Bankou, Pnom-Penh.

Branches:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT,

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne.

LYONS AND MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital

Reserve Fund

Liability of Shareholders

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.

C. E. Anton, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman]

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bankok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tientsin, Hioho, Yokohama.

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid)

Reserve Fund

Capital Contributed by the

Chinese Government

Reserve Fund

Head Office: Peking.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Branches:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Haïlan, Peking, Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai, Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan-Hongkong), Tientsin, (Kwan-Hongkong), Vladivostok, Chiofo, Nicolayowak, Yokohama, Dainy (Dairen o-A).

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

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Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

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Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 16th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital

Paid-up Capital

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tainan, Tientsin, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanhai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts Tels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1915.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotta.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1850.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed

Capital Paid-up

Reserve Fund

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Branches and Agencies:

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:

National City Bank Building, 60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:

25 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up

Reserve and Undivided Profits

U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America.—BUENOS AIRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

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(Subject to alteration.)

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Regular Fortnightly Service calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Tenerife, London.			
BUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine	Jan. 26
ATSUTA MARU	18,000	Capt. K. Itano	Feb. 11
HITACHI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Tomioka	Feb. 18

AMERICAN LINE			
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.			
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi	Feb. 10, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada	Feb. 19, 1917
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu	Mar. 11, 1917

NEW YORK (Via Panama)			
TOYOOKA MARU	15,000	Capt. T. Shinomiya	Jan. 31, 1917
Kobe to Seattle			
KAMAKURA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Kawashima	Jan. 28, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe)			
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki	Jan. 18
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	Jan. 20
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. T. Oishi	Jan. 23
TAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara	Jan. 27
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano	Jan. 30

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji)			
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	Jan. 18, 1917
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagi	Jan. 25, 1917
FOR JAPAN			
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Itano	Jan. 17, 1917
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi	Feb. 10, 1917

FOR HONGKONG			
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi	Jan. 28, 1917
AUSTRALIAN LINE			
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila). Leave Hongkong.			
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. K. Takeda	Jan. 16, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Yoshikawa	Feb. 13, "
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. K. Soyeda	Mar. 20, "

CALCUTTA LINE			
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).			
BOMBAY LINE			
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).			

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
TOKUJI IZUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

Quality Right. SWEDISH PAPER Prices Right.
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
No. 6 Kiangse Road

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.
Septerm 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Peking-Mukden Line			
Mail	Mail	Local	Local
101	3	1	102
208	8	2	109
234	11	3	116
236	11	4	123
238	11	5	130
240	11	6	137
242	11	7	144
244	11	8	151
246	11	9	158
248	11	10	165
250	11	11	172
252	11	12	179
254	11	13	186
256	11	14	193
258	11	15	200
260	11	16	207
262	11	17	214
264	11	18	221
266	11	19	228
268	11	20	235
270	11	21	242
272	11	22	249
274	11	23	256
276	11	24	263
278	11	25	270
280	11	26	277
282	11	27	284
284	11	28	291
286	11	29	298
288	11	30	305
290	11	31	312
292	11	32	319
294	11	33	326
296	11	34	333
298	11	35	340
300	11	36	347
302	11	37	354
304	11	38	361
306	11	39	368
308	11	40	375
310	11	41	382
312	11	42	389
314	11	43	396
316	11	44	403
318	11	45	410
320	11	46	417
322	11	47	424
324	11	48	431
326	11	49	438
328	11	50	445
330	11	51	452
332	11	52	459
334	11	53	466
336	11	54	473
338	11	55	480
340	11	56	487
342	11	57	494
344	11	58	501
346	11	59	508
348	11	60	515
350	11	61	522
352	11	62	529
354	11	63	536
356	11	64	543
358	11	65	550
360	11	66	557
362	11	67	564
364	11	68	571
366	11	69	578
368	11	70	585
370	11	71	592
372	11	72	599
374	11	73	606
376	11	74	613
378	11	75	620
380	11	76	627
382	11	77	634
384	11	78	641
386	11	79	648
388	11	80	655
390	11	81	662
392	11	82	669
394	11	83	676
396	11	84	683
398	11	85	690
400	11	86	697
402	11	87	704
404	11	88	711
406	11	89	718
408	11	90	725
410	11	91	732
412	11	92	739
414	11	93	746
416	11	94	753
418	11	95	760
420	11	96	767
422	11	97	774
424	11	98	781
426	11	99	788
428	11	100	795
430	11	101	802
432	11	102	809
434	11	103	816
436	11	104	823
438	11	105	830
440	11	106	837
442	11	107	844
444	11	108	851
446	11	109	858
448	11	110	865
450	11	111	872
452	11	112	879
454	11	113	886
456	11	114	893
458	11	115	900
460	11	116	907
462	11	117	914
464	11	118	921
466	11	119	928
468	11	120	935
470	11	121	942
472	11	122	949
474	11	123	956
476	11	124	963
478	11	125	970
480	11	126	977
482	11	127	984
484	11	128	991
486	11	129	998
488	11	130	1005
490	11	131	1012
492	11	132	1019
494	11	133	1026
496	11	134	1033
498	11	135	1040
500	11	136	1047
502	11	137	1054
504	11	138	1061
506	11	139	1068
508	11	140	1075
510	11	141	1082
512	11	142	1089
514	11	143	1096
516	11	144	1103
518	11	145	1110
520	11	146	1117
522	11	147	1124
524	11	148	1131
526	11	149	1138
528	11	150	1145
530	11	151	1152
532	11	152	1159
534	11	153	1166
536	11	154	1173
538	11	155	1180
540	11	156	1187
542	11	157	1194
544	11	158	1201
546	11	159	1208
548	11	160	1215
550	11	161	1222
552	11	162	1229
554	11	163	1236
556	11	164	1243
558	11	165	1250
560	11	166	1257
562	11	167	1264
564	11	168	1271
566	11	169	1278
568	11	170	1285
570	11	171	1292
572	11	172	1299
574	11	173	1306
576	11	174	1313
578	11	175	1320
580	11	176	1327
582	11	177	1334
584	11	178	1341
586	11	179	1348
588	11	180	1355
590	11	181	1362
592	11	182	1369
594	11	183	1376
596	11	184	1383
598	11	185	1390
600	11	186	1397
602	11	187	1404
604	11	188	1411
606	11	189	1418
608	11	190	1425
610	11	191	1432
612	11	192	1439
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616	11	194	1453
618	11	195	1460
620	11	196	1467
622	11	197	1474
624	11	198	1481
626	11	199	1488
628	11	200	1495
630	11	201	1502
632	11	202	1509
634	11	203	1516
636	11	204	1523
638	11	205	1530
640	11	206	1537
642	11	207	1544
644	11	208	1551
646	11	209	1558
648	11	210	1565
650	11	211	1572
652	11	212	1579
654	11	213	1586
656	11	214	1593
658	11	215	1600
660	11	216	1607
662	11	217	1614
664	11	218	1621
666	11	219	1628
668	11	220	1635
670	11	221	1642
672	11	222	1649
674	11	223	1656
676	11	224	1663
678	11	225	1670
680	11	226	1677
682	11	227	1684
684	11	228	1691
686	11	229	1698
688	11	230	1705
690	11	231	1712
692	11	232	1719
694	11	233	1726
696	11	234	1733
698	11	235	1740
700	11	236	1747
702	11	237	1754
704	11	238	1761
706	11	239	1768
708	11	240	1775
710	11	241	1782
712	11	242	1789
714	11	243	1796
716	11	244	1803
718	11	245	1810
720	11	246	1817
722	11	247	1824
724	11	248	1831
726	11	249	1838
728	11	250	1845
730	11	251	1852
732	11	252	1859
734	11	253	1866
736	11	254	1873
738	11	255	18

Business and Official Notices

NOTICE

THE undersigned, in pursuance of the respective provisions of Articles IX and VIA of the Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, hereby give notice that Monday and Tuesday, January 29 and 30, are fixed upon for the election of Councillors together with the election by registered owners of land in the Settlement of a Land Commissioner for the Municipal year 1917.

Nomination papers should be returned to the Council Room not later than 4 p.m. on Monday, January 22, 1917.

Shanghai, January 5, 1917.

D. SIFFERT, Consul-General for Belgium.

T. RAASCHOU, Consul-General for Denmark.

A. ARIYOSHI, Consul-General for Japan.

H. FRASER, H. B. Majesty's Consul-General.

V. GROSSE, Consul-General for Russia.

J. E. HULTMAN, Consul-General for Sweden.

DE REUS, Consul-General for Netherlands.

H. KNIPPING, Consul-General for Germany.

THOMAS SAMMONS, Consul-General for U. S. of America.

G. DE BLANCK, Consul-General for Cuba.

G. DE ROSSI, Consul-General for Italy.

JORGENSEN, Consul-General for Norway.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA, Consul-General for Portugal.

EMILE NAGGIAR, Acting Consul-General for France.

JULIO PALENCIA, Consul for Spain.

HUGO REISS, Consul for Brazil.

Motor Ship "Bayard"

THIS vessel arrived on Jan. 10th and is discharging her cargo at the Chang Kah Pang Wharf. Consignees will please surrender their B/l's to this office for endorsement.

The Robert Dollar Company, Charterers.

12378

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

MEMBERS desiring stabling accommodation for their ponies in the New Stables, for 1917, are requested to forward their applications to the undersigned before 6 p.m. on Monday, the 15th instant. Application forms will be found on the notice-board in the Grand Stand, or may be obtained from the undersigned.

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

12368 J 12 15

Fresh Butter.

"Daisy" Brand

The finest quality procurable. Always fresh, always pure and always gives satisfaction.

"Meadow" Brand

Second only to "Daisy." An excellent Butter for table or cooking.

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL STOREKEEPERS.

FINEST AUSTRALIAN "PINEAPPLE" BRAND HAMS AND BACON.

Imported by

GEDDES & CO., LTD.

Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road, 12329

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith was a hoodoo, his friends cut him out.

And poor Billy wondered what it was about.

But he put in a case of "Upper Crust" Rye.

And bought extra chairs, for none now pass him by.

DRINK "UPPER CRUST" AMERICAN RYE WHISKEY HIGHLANDS

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya.

(Incorporated in the Federated Malay States)

CAPITAL \$6,000,000

In shares of \$10 each (Straits currency) full paid

THE Shares bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum which together with repayment of capital in full on liquidation is guaranteed by the Government of the Federated Malay States. Interest accrues from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July. Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by, any of the following Banks.

The Chartered Bank of I. A. & China,

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

12381

AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE

Thursday, the 18th instant, at 9.15 p.m.

"An Evening with Kipling"

by MR. HENRY SCHLEE

Illustrating by Recitations from Kipling's Poems on "Empire," "War" and "Work," the identity of his ideals with those of the great Soldier.

Proceeds to go equally to Lord Kitchener's Memorial Fund

(The object of which is to provide for disabled Officers and Men who have suffered in the service of their Country)

and

The B. W. W. A. Sock Department

(All the socks are sent to Shanghai Volunteers.)

Tickets, \$2.00 each, to be obtained from Moutrie's, Astor House Hotel, and Palace Hotel.

Programmes 20 cents. No Collections.

12328

The International Recreation Club.

KIANGWAN RACES

24th, 25th, 26th and 27th January

1st Saddle Bell at 11.15 a.m. daily. Tiffin intervals after 3rd Race each day. 1st Saddle Bell after Tiffin at 1.45 p.m. daily.

Admittance Ticket: \$1.00 per day and \$3.00 for the Meeting, obtainable at the Gate.

Tiffins: Tiffins will be served by Messrs. Shepherd and Yih Tse-shan after the 3rd Race of the day at the Race Course.

IT IS REQUESTED IN ORDER TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENTS, TO PURCHASE TIFFIN TICKETS NOT LATER THAN 20th JANUARY FROM Shepherd's Cafe, Yih Tse-shan and the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Race Books: \$1.00 (cloth cover) and \$0.50 (Paper cover) each copy, obtainable at the Lee Hing Printing Co., No. 3 Secchuen Road, the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road and at the Gate.

Special Trains: 10.40 a.m. 11.30 a.m. 12.15 p.m. 1.25 p.m. 2 p.m.

By order,

Y. J. Chang,

Secretary.

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons

(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)

SHANGHAI

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

READY-MADE OVERCOATS

BUSINESS AND EVENING CLOTHES

Early Spring Styles in Sack Suits

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

"MODES DE PARIS"

90F Bubbling Well Road.

MOME. CECILE begs to announce that she has established a High-Class Tailoring & Outfitting Store at No. 90F Bubbling Well Road (opposite the Race Course). CLOAKS, COSTUMES and EVENING DRESSES a specialty. First-class work guaranteed. Prices moderate.

12216

When you think of
SZECHWAN PROVINCE,
Think of **WIDLER & COMPANY,**
CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA.

BIRTH

AT 20 Rue de L'Amirauté, Tientsin, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Elmer Seymour, a son, Charles Elmer, Junior, on January 6, 1917.

BON TON

17 Broadway.

HAS just received a consignment of the celebrated "GOODWIN" corsets in various sizes, back and front laced.

12360

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching

Hardware and Metal Merchants

Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

NOTICE

THE firm known as ABRAHAM KATZ & CO. is, as from December 27th, 1916, under the complete control and sole management of the undersigned, a Russian subject, who assumes all responsibility, etc., after this date.

(Sgd.) M. G. Grenberg.

12393 J 17

DEATH

MACKINNON: On the 13th January, 1917, at the Victoria Nursing Home, John Bernard Mackinnon, Acting-Secretary, S. M. Council, aged 37 years. The funeral service will take place at St. Joseph's Church, today, the 14th, at 3 p.m. Interment Pashienjao Cemetery, 4 p.m.

All friends are invited to attend.

12389

TO LET

SHOP to let, with electric fittings complete, small rental, good locality, good show window, premises light and airy, present tenant leaving for Europe. Apply in the first instance to Box 390, THE CHINA PRESS.

12359 J 14

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word
Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED steno-typist (lady) is open for immediate engagement. Please apply to Box 379, THE CHINA PRESS.

12333 J 14

DANCING

INSTRUCTION given in all up-to-date ball-room dancing. Apply to Box 377, THE CHINA PRESS.

12330

DANCING taught by experienced teacher—lessons \$2. Apply to Box 326, THE CHIA PRESS.

12319 J 14

EDUCATIONAL

FOREIGNER would like to hear from a teacher of Shanghai dialect, who can receive the pupil in his house for lessons. State terms. Apply to Box 404, THE CHINA PRESS.

12380 J 14

YOUNG lady, neutral, experienced teacher, desires pupils in French, Italian, English and Music, or any one of these subjects. Would form a class for children, if desired. Apply to Box 403, THE CHINA PRESS.

12379 J 17

LESSONS given in Pitman's Shorthand, by lady from the Pitman School of Shorthand, London. Apply to Box 406, THE CHINA PRESS.

12386 J 14

WANTED to give lessons in Russian by lady teacher, fully qualified and experienced. Apply to Box 390, THE CHINA PRESS.

12351 J 18

LESSONS will be given at home, by experienced teacher, in the English and Russian languages. Translations in French and Russian also undertaken. For terms, apply to Box 355, THE CHINA PRESS.

12357 J 14

ADVERTISER, neutral, wishes to communicate with expert male shorthand teacher for Pitman's lessons; must be close by the "Ewo Stable," Bubbling Well Road. Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST. Long-haired, brown retriever dog. Answers to name "Jack." Reward. Apply to Box 374, THE CHINA PRESS.

12322 J 14

SITUATION VACANT

POSITION open as secretary to business manager of commercial company. Thorough knowledge of stenography and typing essential. American preferred. Reply to Box 308, THE CHINA PRESS, stating nationality, previous experience and last or present salary.

12292

WANTED, an experienced interpreter for established law firm. Must have good business connections. Apply to Box 395, THE CHINA PRESS.

12362 J 14

OFFICES TO LET

OFFICES AND GODOWNS to let, Canton and Kiangse Roads. Apply to 10 Yangtzepoo Road.

12371 J 18

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bath-room and verandah attached, to let.

Tel. 3482

9409

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

In No. 11, large sitting-room, Bed-room and Bathroom attached, facing Park, to be let from the 1st Jan. Suitable for a married couple.

'Phone 1946.

10070

Young Allen Terrace No. 1

Corner Chapoo and Quinsan Roads. TO LET, few large nicely furnished rooms, bathrooms attached, with and without verandah. Also one small room with bathroom.

12277

TO LET, two rooms suitable for offices, immediate occupation, situated in Yuen Ming Yuen Road. Low rental. Apply to Box 407, THE CHINA PRESS.

12390 J 17

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let at 61 Carter Road, two comfortably-furnished, large bed-sitting rooms, facing south, overlooking tennis lawn; verandahs, bathrooms attached, telephone, tram station. Excellent table. Terms moderate.

12391 J 21

TO LET: A flat consisting of front room, verandah, back-room, and bathroom. Please apply 19 North Szechuen Road.

12384 J 14

FLAT of 3 large and 2 small rooms and bathroom with 2 verandahs, facing south, to let in private home, 22 Chaoufoang Road.

12352 J 14

TO LET, well furnished front-room, with small room. Bathroom attached. Suitable married couples. With board. Also attic room. 12a Quinsan Gardens.

12350 J 14

TO LET, neutral family, furnished room, with or without board. Terms moderate. Central district. Apply to Box 382, THE CHINA PRESS.

12338 J 17

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, 16-bore, double barrel (Krupp Flusstahl), shot-gun with case, excellent condition, \$60. Apply to Box 398, THE CHINA PRESS.

12372 J 14

WANTED: Used copy Lieber's code; must be good condition and cheap. Apply to Box 400, THE CHINA PRESS.

12375 J 14

FOR SALE: one B. S. A. 303 rifle, special match barrel, fitted with aperture sight, in splendid condition. Apply to Box 401, THE CHINA PRESS.

12376 J 16

FOR SALE, brand-new Winchester 12-bore automatic shot-gun, Price \$85. Apply to Box 381, THE CHINA PRESS.

12336 J 14

FOR SALE, a piano by Moutrie & Co., almost new, in perfect condition. Apply to Box 392, THE CHINA PRESS.

12455 J 14

WANTED, a small but choice collection of Gramophone Records. Victor for preference. Apply to Box 148, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

BULL TERRIER. Good home wanted for thoroughbred, English, male bull terrier. Pure white. Powerful, well-trained and affectionate. Apply to Box 371, THE CHINA PRESS.

12319

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: No. 105 Avenue du Roi Albert, modern house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, flush closets, tennis court, occupancy March 1st, 1917. Tls. 125.00 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd.

12347 T. F.

18 RUE CORNEILLE, near French Park, 5 large rooms, hot water services, perfect bathrooms and kitchen, large verandah, garden and tennis, to let, Tls. 125. Raven Trust Co., Ltd., 38 Kiangse Road.

12349 T. F.

TO LET, No. 448 Avenue Joffre, 9-roomed house, situated North-West corner of Avenue Joffre and Route des Soeurs. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

12349 T. F.

HOUSES WANTED

SEVENTY-FIVE taels per month is bid for a small house. Detached or semi-detached, with southern exposure and garden preferred. What have you to offer? Apply to Box 391, THE CHINA PRESS.

12353 J 18

MEDICAL

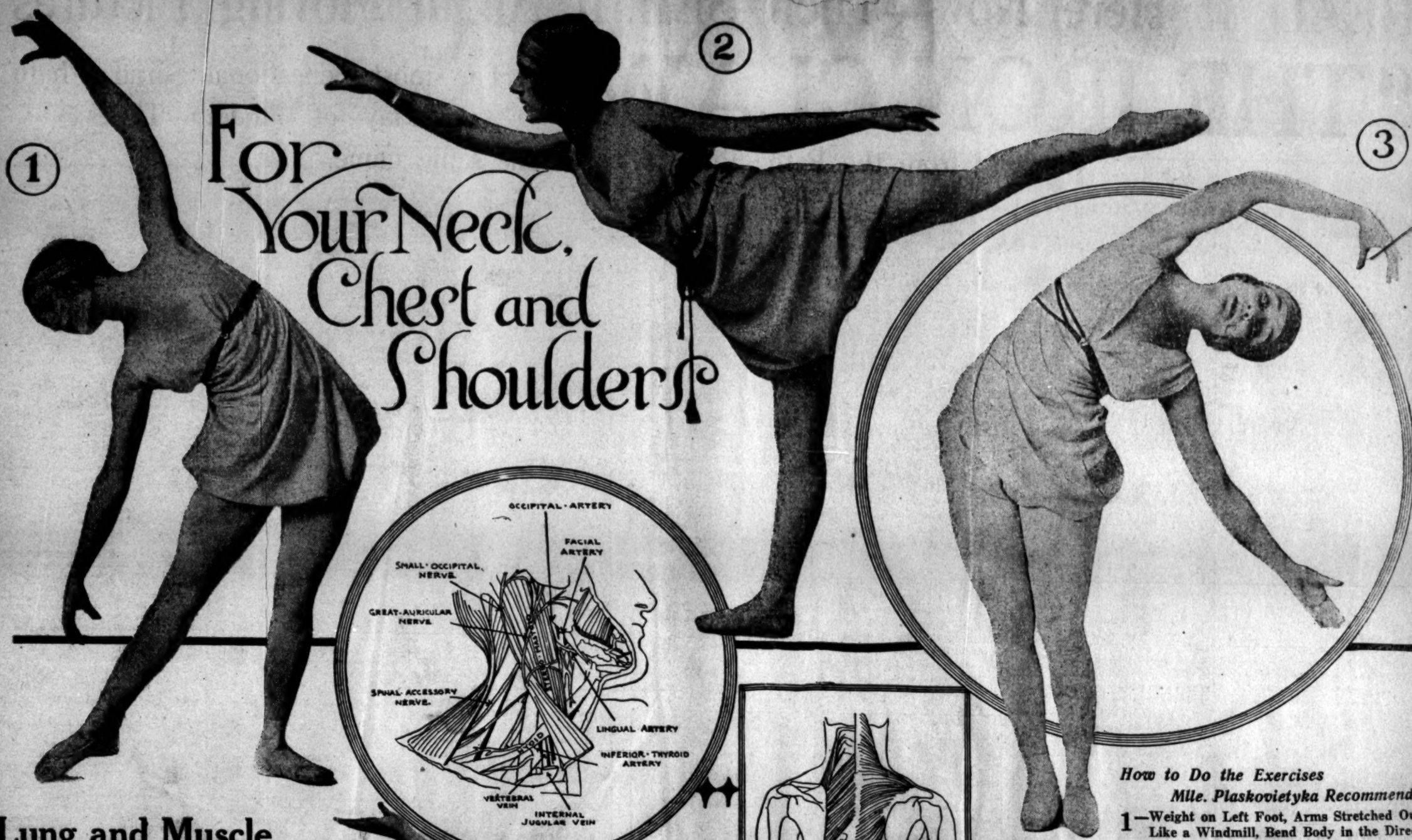
MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470, Shanghai.

12293

APARTMENTS

TO LET, cosily-furnished room, with board. American family. Western district. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.</

For Your Neck, Chest and Shoulders



Lung and Muscle Training That Will Help You Rebuild the Whole Upper Third of Your Body on Lines of Greater Health and Beauty

By Mlle. Stifa Plaskovietzka, Of the Russian Ballet at the New York Hippodrome.

I PRESCRIBE dancing for all women who have scrawny shoulders, meager throats, or what I term "fallen in chests."

That is not true of dancing which employs energetically only the feet. The arms should be used freely, gracefully, convincing the spectator that they are as essential to the body as sails to a boat. While drawing room dancing requires but little movement of the arms, lessons in dancing should include such movements. They are indispensable to the strength of the shoulders.

The intelligent woman who watches the flight of an aeroplane can secure knowledge of what her arms may do for her body, her health and her equilibrium. The small sails or paddles rise and fall, maintaining the car, steadying it, regulating it. So do the arms for the body.

The dancer thinks of the arms chiefly as a means of conveying the impression of grace. But she knows that incidental to this end are most desirable results.

She knows that the use of the arms increases the lung space and power. She knows that there is no aid to freeing the lungs of stale air so reliable as the mere simple exercise of twirling the arms rapidly backward from the shoulders. She knows that for the shoulders that are growing round she can do nothing quite so helpful as to fold the arms behind the back.

Incidental to her exercises as a dancer she discovers that nothing so quickly reduces the size of the unwieldy arm as plentiful exercise. The arm grows fat through lack of exercise. The heavy upper arm is one of the signs of laziness.

Conversely, the arm that is undeveloped grows larger through exercise. The tendency of all exercises is to make the body, or the part of the body exercised, of normal size. Lack of exercise may cause one of two results according to temperament. It may make the arm heavy through disuse or cause it to lessen by atrophy.

A woman should look well to her

shoulders, for they are high in the rank of her chief beauties. They are the index, as it were, of the rest of her figure. Show me the way a woman carries her shoulders and I will tell you how she bears herself in the trials of life.

Shoulders are an index of health as well as of character. As women grow stronger, their shoulders grow higher and more nearly square. Our grandmothers were vain as to the shoulders. The Lily was their model of loveliness. They wished their shoulders to curve, as do the petals of a lily, downward, and so did the shoulders. But in this more intelligent period of the world's development women know that drooping shoulders mean to the keen and enlightened observer a trend toward tuberculosis, bronchitis and other lung and throat troubles.

It is a safe prediction that the woman with drooping shoulders will have a shorter and more troubled life than will the woman whose shoulders are lifting toward squareness. For surely that life is a troubled one that is vexed by physical ailments.

I am inclined to become dogmatic. I am impelled to say that every woman should lift her shoulders. Certainly, unless she has been gifted with a perfect pair of shoulders, and with the high chest that accompanies them, she should do so. The neck, shoulders and chest are closely related. They are a physical trinity. That which works for the welfare of one does likewise for the other two. For example, the exercise to which I alluded as a

Diagrammatic View of Veins, Arteries and Nerves Which Feed and Control the Muscles of the Neck, Chest and Shoulders.

Some of the More Important Muscles of the Neck, Chest and Shoulders Which Need Exercises Like Those Described on This Page If Your Body Is to Attain the Greatest Possible Health and Grace.

lower, emptying the lungs of air and refilling them. Count one, two, three, four as you lower them. Increase the speed of the arm, raising and lowering until each motion is comprised in one swift sweep of the arms upward and downward. This will be of benefit to the chest, but also to the shoulders and in some degree to the neck.

An exercise which is fundamental to the dancer but difficult to the laywoman is the best single movement for the throat. At first you can only accomplish this with much difficulty. If you have never before reproached yourself with awkwardness you will do so when you try this head rolling.

The movement may be called turning the head in a circle, with four pauses. First, drop the chin on the breast. Count one. Then lay the head against the shoulder. Count two. Rest the head backward on the shoulder. Count three. Rest it on the left shoulder. Count four. Then begin and do it again in the same way.

When you perform this unusual exercise two or three times you will suffer from dizziness. This is

nature's warning to stop, for the time.

Dizziness is one of nature's danger signals. It must be obeyed, for instance, in deep breathing. A man who insisted upon breathing too long and freely in the mountain air swooned on the plaza. But do not give up the exercise except for the time. Return to it again the same day.

You may have to stop as soon as you did the first time. But try again the next day. Try several times. Persevere and within two or three weeks you should be able to perform the exercise ten times without stopping.

For the woman whose throat is undeveloped, or, having been plump and beautiful, is beginning to show signs of age, I heartily recommend, nay, I insist upon, this exercise. Be careful, too, about the posture you assume in bed. While some find their health and carriage improved by sleeping on their stomachs, the sleeping attitude for the woman whose neck is thin and unlovely is to lie on her back. That attitude draws the chin upward and tightens the relaxed tendons and muscles of the throat.

Physical culture teaches that exercises that develop one part of the body develop all of it. Each factor adds to the sum total of strength and effectiveness. For in-

How to Do the Exercises

Mlle. Plaskovietzka Recommends

- 1—Weight on Left Foot, Arms Stretched Out Like a Windmill, Bend Body in the Direction of the Extended Right Leg.
- 2—Poise Like a Greek Statue, Alternately on Each Foot with Arms Extended, One to the Front and One to the Back.
- 3—With Arms Raised Above the Head and Lungs Filled to Capacity Describe a Complete Semi-Circle from Side to Side with the Upper Part of the Body.
- 4—Lunge Forward Like a Fencer, First on One Foot, Then on the Other; Head Thrown Back, Now One Arm Stretched High in the Air, Now the Other.

instance, arm exercises, shown on this page, the thrusting forward of the arm with the bending forward of the body, the flinging of the arm backward, the dipping of the arms sideways, are useful not only for increasing the muscular strength of the chest, shoulders and neck, but for reducing the flesh.

To give the important upper third of the body the exercise it needs for full development you must play. And you must have plenty of the play spirit in your games.

It seems scarcely necessary to say to any person who has formed the habit of thinking that the value of exercise is doubled when it is taken out of doors. The wide and deep interest in out of door life that is manifesting itself in your country has its springs in intelligence and enlightenment. I hear that there is a movement on foot to open out of door Summer schools for women of sedentary occupations. It is a good plan. It will be better if all these women, without regard to age or occupation, are taught dancing in the open air. The dancing must employ the arms. That which I term lower half dancing, in which the legs alone are acting is only fifty per cent useful and effective.

Of that I shall have more to

say in my next article of this series.

Next Sunday Mlle. Plaskovietzka will explain "How to Avoid Gaining Weight."

Why Negro's Skin Is Dark.

The baby negro is not born black. Even so long ago as 1785 Le Cat noticed that the newly-born negro is of a reddish color. That observation has since been frequently confirmed, and it is now pretty widely known that, though the baby negro begins to follow in the footsteps of his parents as regards color within a few days after his birth, yet at the moment of birth he shows a disposition to aspire towards the Caucasian race, being white, or at worst red, in hue. It is generally assumed that the chief of all the causes of a negro's blackness is the hot sun beneath whose more or less vertical rays he is doomed to live. There is, however, a physiological condition of the skin which differentiates that organ from the integument of the white man. In other words, there is a difference in what is known as "pigmentation."

"The negro," says a scientist, "possesses a more developed vascular sudoriparous system than we do." In other words, he has more and larger sweat glands, and they are more liberally supplied with blood. By means of these he perspires much more abundantly. This condition is possibly a contributory factor in his blackness. It is an important element in the investigation to remember, however, that the blackest of all black people are almost invariably found under certain very definite climatic conditions. That is to say, they are found where great heat, strong light, and much atmospheric moisture are in combination. For example, "the blackest negroes in Africa are those who live in Guinea, where the greatest amount of rain annually falls." But "the people who live in the dry sections of the Nubian desert have red skins."

Old London Churches.

St. Mildred's Church, in Bread street, is one of the Wren buildings, and was erected subsequent to the Fire of London; but there are half a dozen churches in the city which antedate that event and escaped destruction, all of which are of greater historical interest than the Wren buildings. They seem, none the less, to have few attractions for the average Londoner. There are Pepys's Church—St. Olave's, Hart street; St. Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate; St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield—the most interesting of them all; St. Helen's, Bishopsgate—the Westminster Abbey of the city; and St. Giles's, Cripplegate, with its Milton associations. All deserve to be far better known than they are.

The Boy's Mistake.

"Muriel," said little Archie at the breakfast table, "did Mr. Wilkins take any of the umbrellas or hats from the rack when he went home last night?" "Why, of course not, Archie," replied Muriel, with a laugh. "Why should he?" "That's just what I'd like to know," said Archie, "because when he went out I heard him say, 'I'm going to steal just one,' and—why, what's the matter, Muriel?"

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"THE IRON CLAW" The most Sensational Serial Photo Play of Modern Times

Novelized from the Pathe Photo Play of the same name.

Written by Arthur Stringer,
Author of "The Occasional Offender"

"The Wire Trapper," "Gun Runners," Etc.

SYNOPSIS

On Windward Island Palidori intrigues Mrs. Golden into an appearance of evil which causes Golden to capture and torture the Italian by branding his face and crushing his hand. Palidori floods the island and kidnaps Golden's little daughter Margery. Twelve years later in New York a Masked One rescues Margery from Legar and takes her to her father's home, whence she is recaptured. Margery's mother fruitlessly implores Golden to find their daughter. The Laughing Mask again takes Margery away from Legar. Legar sends to Golden a warning and a demand for a portion of the chart of Windward Island. Margery meets her mother. The chart is lost in a fight between Manley and one of Legar's henchmen, but is recovered by the Laughing Mask. Count Da Espares figures in a dubious attempt to entrap Legar and claims to have killed him. Golden's house is dynamited during a masked ball. Legar escapes but Da Espares is crushed in the ruins. Margery rescues the Laughing Mask from the police. Manley finds Margery not indifferent to his love. He saves her from Mauk's poisoned arrows. Manley plans a mock funeral which fails to accomplish the desired purpose, the capture of the Iron Claw and his gang. The Laughing Mask again frustrates the Iron Claw.

ELEVENTH EPISODE

The Saving of Dan O'Mara

Young Peggy O'Mara, a troubled girl, was looking for a job. She had been visiting by a stranger who impressed the sophisticated young Peggy as anything but attractive. And an honest man, Peggy argued with herself, finds no need for stealing up to a house at night and cloaking himself with its owner behind the locked door of a cellar workshop. So the spindleglegged daughter of Dan O'Mara, watching for her chance, decided to investigate. But the girl's chances for investigation were limited, for Peggy was a hard-driven young housekeeper, with a bedridden mother to look after as best she could. Late one night, however, when Dan O'Mara had led his mysterious visitor into his cellar workshop and locked the door behind him, the girl slipped off her broken-toed shoes and stole silently down to that underground chamber of mystery.

There, with her ear to the keyhole, she overheard enough to confirm her darkest suspicions. She waited until the mysterious visitor had stolen out through the house, with a parcel under his arm, and then once more made her way down to her father's workshop. The door, this time, was unlocked. So she entered noiselessly and crept over to where Dan O'Mara sat staring at the wall with unseeing eyes.

"Pop, what're you thinkin' about?" suddenly asked a tremulous voice close to his shoulder.

"What should I be thinkin' about?" he demanded.

"You're thinkin' about that man who was down here ten minutes ago?" was the girl's answer.

"What man?" equivocated the culprit.

"Chinatown Charlie."

"And how'd you know he's called Chinatown Charlie?" demanded rebellious-eyed Dan O'Mara.

"I know more'n that, pop," said the girl, with a gulp. "I know that city crook's roppin' you in for work I never thought you'd do!"

"Work? What work?"

"There's a bunch of opium smugglers got wise to the fact that the dye works is bringin' in tons of that Kalsow wood from China. And

certain o' them blocks is goin' to come in hollow with secret marks, and you're goin' to dig the opium out o' them and hide it here until that hop runner for Chinatown Charlie comes and carries it away in a laundry bag!"

"Ain't your mother got to have medicine?" demanded her father. "Ain't we behind in our rent? And ain't the company docked me ten a month since that one-armed man had me machine work taken away from me?"

"But you'll have more'n your machine taken away from you, pop. You'll be queered with the company, for tamperin' with stock, and then the bulls 'll get wise and send you up the river for smugglin'!"

"I've thought that out, me geril. I've no love for goin' against the law, at me time o' life, but I guess we've got to take chances. We've got to, or go under for good and all! For I'm thinkin' your poor mother was right when she said there was no crime so black as the crime o' bein' poor!"

"But they'd promised to raise your pay, over at the dye works!" she reminded him.

"Instead o' which they took off me machine and gave it to that one-armed snitch who claimed I'd been workin' against the company by tryin' to invent a chemical color that'd soon be sendin' their old logwood plant t' the scrap heap!"

Silent as Peggy O'Mara remained on the subject of her discovery, she brooded long and darkly on this heavier cloud that hung over her home and her father's good name.

It haunted her thoughts as she waited. It filled her blind young heart with a spirit of revolt. It converted her into a diminutive yet lowering-browed Ishmaelite. She hated the owner of the works, she told herself as she carried her father's dinner pail to the factory the next day, and she hated the hard-voiced foreman of the shaft room. She turned to stare belligerently towards Anson Applewhite, the immaculate son of the factory owner himself, as he ushered into the room of whirling shafts and flying belts a small group of visitors.

Yet the Ishmael-like young face softened a little as she looked at one member of that approaching group. For one fair-haired girl of about twenty, dressed in black, whom young Applewhite piloted about amid the roaring and clattering machinery and repeatedly addressed as "Miss Golden," was beautiful enough to bring a wayward pang of envy to the breast of Peggy O'Mara. As she watched her eyes suddenly widened in alarm. For Margery Golden, in staring about the room, had unconsciously moved closer to one of the ponderous machines. There the loose end of her motor-cape was snapped at by a spinning cog wheel, as a bound snaps at a bone. The next moment the whirling teeth had fastened themselves in the fabric of the garment edge, carrying it back between the jaws of the twin cogs that quickly closed on the cloth and seemed to reach out for more.

At the same moment that Margery Golden turned about to determine the meaning of this sudden tug at her clothing, the alert-eyed Peggy O'Mara made an apparently maniacal spring for that astounded young woman's throat.

With a quick jerk of her thin young fingers Peggy tore the cape free where it was already straining against the white column of its wearer's throat.

It was not until Margery Golden saw the iron teeth of the cog wheels swallowing up the last of her vanishing cape that any inkling of her danger came home to her.

Margery Golden stepped back and leaned against a guard rail. Then, after looking studiously at the slattern and slightly abashed figure of her deliverer, she opened her pocketbook and from it took out two or three neatly folded bank notes. These she held smilingly out

to the girl with the broken-toed shoes.

But a quick flash spread over the usually colorless cheeks of Miss Peggy O'Mara as she backed determinedly away from the bills.

"Don't you care to take them?" asked the somewhat astonished young woman in black.

"No ma'am!" was the girl's almost sullen retort. "I ain't earned 'em!"

"But I rather think you have," persisted the other, still smiling.

"You see, you saved my life. And surely you won't embarrass me by arguing that it's not worth that much!"

"I don't want your money," announced the sullen-eyed girl, putting her hands behind her. But already young Applewhite was discreetly doing his best to pilot his visitors away from the scene.

Peggy O'Mara stared after the departing group. So intently did she stare after them that she was oblivious of the movements of the one-armed man who had been stooping low over his machine, in a pretense of filling its oil cups. He crept out to where a small gold locket had dropped from Margery Golden's neck during the encounter. He caught it up from the distained floor, looked at it for one short moment, and then slipped it triumphantly into his pocket. After

For a moment Legar stared roundeyed at the apparition confronting him.

"Now, my girl, I mean no harm for you here," he tried to argue, as he felt for the door behind him.

"You mean harm for me father—and that's enough for me! Get out o' here, and go while the goin's good!"

"Listen to me," persisted Legar as he backed through the door, "you're doing your father more harm, at this very moment, than I could ever do him."

"I'll take me chance on that," was her retort.

"But you're losing your chance, you're—"

Legar did not complete that sentence. Instead, he leaped suddenly towards the girl with the firearm, for he had noticed her dress sleeve catch in the screen-door hook. This had resulted in the momentary deflection of that ever-menacing revolver barrel, and Legar's long fingers had encompassed that weapon before she could level it again.

With a quick turn or two he had twisted it out of her hand. Then he caught her by the shoulder and swung her fiercely about.

"Now, my girl, I'm going to tell you a thing or two," said the man with the revolver, stooping closer to her in the moonlight. "You think I'm an enemy of your father's. But

you're wrong. All I am is a treasury agent. And I've been wondering if you know how many years it means for a man who gets caught in a twenty thousand dollar dope-smuggling coup?"

Legar turned and nodded pregnantly toward the cellar where he knew O'Mara to be.

"You've nothin' on me father!" protested the now terrified girl.

"Nothing beyond the fact, of course, that he's carrying Kalsow wood away from the Applewhite factory. And why he's doing that you know as well as I do!"

A sob suddenly shook the meager body of the white-faced girl.

"For Gawd's sake, mister, gather me in if you want to! Take me, but don't send me father up! He's a good man, at heart, and wouldn't so much as harm a fly! You can kill me if you want to, but don't be hard on me father!"

Legar stood thoughtfully regarding her.

"I don't want to kill you, my girl. I want to help you. And if you're willing to take a turn at helping me, in a move or two, I believe I could still make this thing come out all right."

"You'll let me father off?" she demanded.

"Yes."

"Then tell me what I'm to do."

"You remember that young lady at the works this morning, who nearly got drawn into the machinery?"

"The skirt with the starry eyes? Sure!"

"Well, I want to meet that young lady, in secret."

"And where do I come in?"

"I want you to go to her house and ask her to come to the sluice room of the factory tomorrow night."

"I can see that millionaire dame losin' her beauty sleep to beat it out to a dye dump like this!"

"Then it's up to you to take her there," was Legar's retort.

"But I ain't no miracle worker!" Legar drew back.

"Then our bargain is to fall through?" he demanded, with a head movement towards the cellar door.

"But how'm I goin' to make her come?" inquired the distressed girl.

Legar drew out the gold locket which he had picked up from the factory floor.

"This dropped from her throat when you tore her cape free this morning. Take that to her. Tell her you'd found it after she left. She'll feel sorry for you. In fact, you've got to make her feel sorry for you. You'd better try a faint, when you're talking to her, and tell her you haven't eaten for a couple of days. She'll try to give you money. But you must tell her that your mother is worse off than you are."

"But s'posin' she won't swallow that sob stuff?"

"It's up to you to make her. And the best way to get her out here is to persuade her to fill a basket of food and wine and bring it back with her in her own car. She knows you belong to the factory settlement here, and she won't be suspicious. You do your work right, and you'll have her here tomorrow night."

The youthful eyes which life had already left hard studied the sinister figure in the moonlight.

"And when I get her out to that sluiceroom, what're you goin' to do with her?"

The one-armed man laughed quietly.

"That's something strictly between her and me," was his calmly enunciated reply as he stepped slowly back and disappeared through the shrubbery beside the O'Mara cottage.

The girl stood staring after him without moving. So intently did she look after that vanishing figure that she did not observe a second figure, even more mysterious than the first as it slipped out of the shadows and stepped quietly up beside her.

She turned with a start and stared up at the stranger confronting her. And it did not add to her peace of mind to discover that this stranger wore a mask over his face.

"What'd you want here?" was her brusque demand.

"I'm looking for a young girl who happens to be in trouble," was the quietly spoken reply.

"Then I guess you'll have to keep on travelin'," announced Peggy as she swung up the broken steps with assumed nonchalance, strode in through the door, and shut it after her. She stood there for several minutes before venturing to move. Then she silently reopened the door and stared out, to make sure that her visitor had taken his departure.

Instead of catching sight of the masked figure, however, she was a little startled to see the one-armed man push his way in through the bushes and once more creep to the door where she stood.

"What did that man want?" he quickly demanded the newcomer.

"I didn't want to ask him," was the girl's retort.

"No, I guess this isn't a time for waiting," ruminated the other aloud. "And for that reason we'll have to speed up that bargain of ours, and put the thing through tonight."

"Tonight?" echoed the girl in a whisper of alarm.

"Do you want to save your father?"

"I'll bring 'er," announced with grim determination. "I'll bring her, even though I have to throw a string o' figs to start her on the way!"

The Drums of Death

It was not until Margery Golden was seated in the suede-upholstered landulet that she found time to question the expediency of her midnight mission. Yet as she looked at the unhappy and hollow-eyed girl at her side she felt sure that her journey, odd as it had at first seemed to her, could not be altogether a mistake. The girl was honest, of that there could be no question, for she had journeyed many long miles to restore a trivial bit of jewelry to its owner. She had also refused to accept money. After Margery had packed a large motor hamper with jelly and milk and potted meats, to have that urous young lady venture so far afield at such an hour of the night. But Margery felt that it was a case

where the loss of time might possibly mean the loss of a life, and she was glad, as they went humming out past the thinning lights of the city's remotest suburbs, that she had not hesitated to do what she could to repay her debt to the daughter of Dan O'Mara.

"Why are we stopping at the Applewhite works?" she asked as the car drew up beside the unlighted roadside.

"Because me mother's here for the night," explained the wistful-eyed girl as she clambered down from the car, grateful for the gloom that already surrounded her. "You see, ma'am, they put us out o' the house this mornin'! So pop got the watchman here to let me mother sleep in one o' the basement rooms."

"Will our father be here?" inquired the somewhat bewildered young woman at her heels.

"I can get 'im, ma'am," explained the girl as she put down the hamper, "if you'll just step in through that door."

"But who'll take me to where your mother is?" asked Margery, gathering up her skirts as she glanced into the dingy storeroom feebly lighted by its one dingy electric bulb.

"I'll be back in a minute, ma'am," the girl replied, only too glad of any reasonable excuse for disappearing.

Margery, in the meantime, peered doubtfully about the somber building in which she found herself so unexpectedly a visitor. Along one side of the room in which she stood she could make out dark masses of dye wood piled as high as her head. Beside this she saw, in the uncertain light, an open pit filled with water. Into one side of this pit ran a cement-walled sluiceway, stained almost black, with a watergate set in the upper part of its channel. The opening in the far side of the pit, which was guarded by a heavy iron grill as big as a park gate, led into a high-walled cavern across which stretched a number of huge steel drums. Set in these drums were rows of knife-edged cleavers.

The polished surfaces of these great blades of steel shone ominously in the half-light.

Margery was still staring at the great drums bristling with cleavers when with a suddenness that startled her the electric lights were thrown on across the roof of the chamber. She wheeled about quickly to discover the cause for this. As she did so, an involuntary gasp escaped from her lips. For standing beside the door, with his finger still on the switch, the Iron Claw himself confronted her.

"Why are you afraid of me?" he confidently purred. For the girl drew slowly away while he, as slowly followed after her, step by step. Then with a movement that was feline in its quickness, he flung out an arm and seized her. Then he turned her deliberately about until she faced the black-walled sluiceway. But the girl shrank back.

"Don't be afraid of it, my dear," he mocked as he led her forcibly, step by step, to the lip of the channel through which the mill water was curling and eddying.

"In fact, I want you to look at it closely and understand it fully. It's wonderful, wonderful for many reasons. At the end of this sluiceway, you see, is a log mangle. I have seen those knives shred a six-inch timber in less than a minute's time."

He turned and stared down at the white-faced girl drinking to the full the dizzy wine of her terror, wringing a voluptuous delight out of her wordless gape of horror. Then the look on his face suddenly altered, and he wheeled about, still clutching the girl close to his side. He stood staring at the door which he had locked but a minute before. And his face suddenly hardened as he saw the heavy iron latch of that door move.

Margery, following his glance, also watched that door. And when she heard the thump of a heavy timber on its panels a new hope sped through her. That hope equipped her with fresh strength. It prompted her to struggle against the Iron Claw with the utmost power of her desperate young body. But her enemy, for all her efforts, was too much for her. Foot by foot he forced her back towards the open sluiceway. Then, with a muttered gasp of finality and a sudden upward heave of his shoulders, he flung the girl headlong into the water.

As he did so the door burst open. For the heavy-hearted Peggy O'Mara, after slipping guiltily away from the sluiceroom where she had left her quite unsuspecting victim, awakened for the first time to the full enormity of her offense. As she stood there in the darkness, staring back at the dark mass of the factory walls, the aches of remorse lay heavy on her young heart.

She was standing there, with tears of helplessness in her eyes when a

figure stepped up to her. She would have fled, incontinently, at the approach of that intruder. But the stranger held her with a gently restraining hand. And as she peered up at his face she saw that it was the man in the laughing mask.

"The righting of wrongs is a part of my business in life. Can I help you?"

The girl hesitated.

"Yes," she finally confessed, with a burst of tears. And through her sobs she brokenly recounted as much as she dared of that night's proceedings. But she continued to weep.

"And me father'll be goin' to the pen for what I'm tellin' you," she wailed out in her misery.

"He will not," avowed the Laughing Mask, with decision. "He'll have more than help before this night is over, and a better job and a clear conscience before another one comes! But tell me first where you left this girl you brought out from the city?"

"Inside the door o' the sluiceroom there."

"Good God!" gasped the man in the mask. Then he caught the spindleglegged Peggy O'Mara by the hand and started for the shadowy pile of the factory on the run.

"Quick!" he said as he ran, "show me the door!"

The half-breathless girl pointed it out to him. But as he ran up to it he found it locked. He stooped and frantically caught up a piece of timber almost as long and heavy as his own body. Peggy O'Mara, seeing that its weight seemed more than he could manage, promptly ran to his assistance.

"Now, come together," he said "for we've got to knock that door in!"

Twice, three times, they charged the door before it gave way. But the moment its panels crashed in the Laughing Mask leaped through the opening. As he did so he caught sight of the two struggling figures on the brink of the blackened runway. As he saw the figure of the woman flung headlong into the open sluiceway he leaped with a shout towards the one-armed man who stood on its brink. But the one-armed man, with a lightning-like movement, whipped a revolver from his pocket, swung round on the intruder, and fired.

The Laughing Mask wheeled half way about, staggered a step or two, and then fell forward on his face.

The wide-eyed Peggy O'Mara, following at his heels, saw both that fall and the fact that the Iron Claw had already leaped towards the control board of the water mangle. Peggy screamed aloud, shrilly and belligerently, as she leaped for the man already before the control board.

But the man, clapping at his upraised arm, fought him with every jot of her thin-blooded girlish body.

But she was no match for that determined and malignant opponent. The most she could do was to distract and harry him for a proclous moment or two. Then, realizing she was a factor to be eliminated without scruple, he caught her bodily up from the floor, raised her above his head, and with a sickening thud, sent her body against the solid masonry of the factory wall.

She lay there stunned, without moving, moaning brokenly with pain, as Legar darted back to the control lever of the mangle drums and shifted that lever to the spot marked "start." The next moment he had thrown over the switch of the sluiceway control.

He ventured one triumphant glance in the direction of the whirling mangle knives and the slowly ascending gate. Then, with a grimace of satisfaction, he leaped over the inert body of the Laughing Mask, ran to the door, and disappeared in the darkness.

Had that fight been less hurried Legar might have observed that the eyes of the Laughing Mask were open, and the inert body, weak as it was from the loss of blood from a flesh wound in the hip, was already painfully gathering itself together for some predetermined movement. That movement, wavering and unsteady as it was, took the crawling man directly to the control board of the water mangle.

There, by a supreme effort, he raised himself to his feet, groped about with an unsteady hand, and swung back the lever.

The next moment the roar of the machinery stopped, the threatening knives stood poised. But it had been only in the nick of time. For Margery Golden, who had clung to the sluiceway until its withdrawing bars had compelled her to relax her last desperate clutch on its bars and drop back into the black tide carrying her closer and closer to those flailing blades of death, now caught and clung to a graphite-covered driving chain little more than a yard from the foremost mangle drum which towered above her like an open saw. And as she clung there, a renewing wave of hope swept through her body, for from the sluiceway wall above her she could hear a reassuring if somewhat unsteady voice calling down to her. And that voice, she knew was the voice of the Laughing Mask!



A SCENE FROM "THE IRON CLAW," CHAPTER NO. 11 (PATHE).

See the Film Tomorrow at the Apollo Theatre

"THE IRON CLAW" The most Sensational Serial Photo Play of Modern Times

TWELFTH EPISODE

The Haunted Canvas

The daughter of Dan O'Mara was a very happy girl. So happy, in fact, was the freckled-nosed Peggy that there were times when the sheer novelty of her good fortune somewhat frightened her. For the tide had turned. The O'Mara family, as Peggy put it, was at last in clover. That mysterious righter of wrongs known as the Laughing Mask had interested himself in getting honest work for Dan O'Mara. And that gracious-eyed lady known as Margery Golden, once she had realized the true position of the family, had become equally interested in doing what she could for the spindle-legged Peggy.

It is true, none the less, that this last-mentioned young lady's benefactress had been momentarily non-plussed by Peggy's choice of a vocation, when this choice was placed before her.

"What would you like to do most?" Margery had asked at the end of her second trip to the O'Mara cottage with a bundle of clothes for the all but breathless Peggy.

"Be an artist's model!" promptly announced the rapt-eyed factory girl.

"But why a model?" asked the amazed Miss Golden.

"To doll up in glad rags and get myself painted!" explained the dreamer of the dye vats. And odd as that choice seemed to her, Margery Golden did not depart from her promise. She sought out her artist friend, Frank Almick, and inveigled him to experiment with a new and somewhat untried model.

Frank Almick, however, soon found the ardent-eyed young Peggy more of a help to him than he had anticipated. Some of her unctuous yet uncouth attentiveness, in fact, brought a smile to the face of the busy artist.

But that smile was never broader than when he noticed her standing wide-eyed before the larger canvas above the fireplace at the end of his studio. For this painting, which bore the title of "The Vigilante," was a remarkable piece of work, in more ways than one. It showed the life-size figure of a frontiersman staring out into the room, with a leveled carbine at his buckskinned shoulder. But the arresting feature of the painting lay in the fact that both the eyes of the figure and the barrel of the leveled rifle seemed always to be directed at the spectator, no matter what position the spectator might take.

"That guy gives me the willies!" Peggy protested as she made her way back to the model throne.

"Why?" asked the smiling man at the easel.

"He keeps such a bead on you, no matter where you get in this room," was the girl's reply.

But destiny, in the form of one Jules Legar, had secretly ordained that Peggy's happiness should not be a lasting one. For Peggy O'Mara was no longer a trivial factor in the activities of the Iron Claw.

This slip of a girl had brought defeat to his plans when success seemed well within his hand. And for these humiliations Legar decided that the girl should pay, and pay to the full.

The modest home of the O'Maras, however, had no inkling of this decision until Dan O'Mara himself, wandering about his combined kitchen and living room in search of his pipe, was somewhat startled to see a square of paper pinned to the faded door panel. Peggy herself, joining her father, was equally mystified by this slip of paper, for its surface showed nothing but a round blot or two of black ink on a square of white. Neither Dan O'Mara nor his daughter had any reason to know the meaning of the spotted warning, any more than they knew that one Mauki, the stealthy emissary of the Iron Claw, stood hidden behind the walls of one of the three cottages commanding a clear view of the O'Mara home.

They had no way of knowing that this same Mauki lurked there behind a shuttered window, patiently watching, hour after hour, the house across the way. Close beside him as he watched stood a magazine rifle to which a Maxim silencer had been adjusted. And on the floor beside the rifle lay yet another weapon. This, however, was a weapon of defense, for it consisted

of a craftily constructed cape which, for purposes of disguise, could be promptly converted into a woman's skirt.

So sure was Mauki of his defensive arrangements that when he caught sight of Peggy O'Mara and her father at the window he promptly reached for his rifle, adjusted the barrel between the shutter slats, and took aim. Then he pulled the trigger.

The next moment a bullet went crashing through the window of the O'Mara home.

Instinctively the two startled figures leaped away from the window. As they did so they realized that a third person had entered the room. And a second glance showed them that it was the Laughing Mask himself.

He stood for a moment or two, staring down at the spotted warning that lay face upward on the floor. Then he stared at the shattered window. The next moment he was pushing Peggy and Dan O'Mara bodily back from the square of light.

"But what's the meanin' of all this, anyway?" demanded the astonished householder.

"It means that a bullet came through that window," the Laughing Mask explained. "And I know that bullet was intended for your daughter here."

The next moment the Laughing Mask had caught a broom from the corner and about it was draping one of Peggy O'Mara's well-worn waists. Above this he placed the girl's hat, tying it in place with a scarf. Then dropping to his knees well out of sight on one side of the window, he slowly advanced his improvised dummy into the square of light.

That rough outline of a human figure was scarcely in position at the window before a second pane crashed in and the broom was knocked from the hand of the masked man holding it.

"That shot could have come only from one of those three houses across the way. And it's ten to one it's from that empty house on the right!"

He drew away from the window and stood for a moment deep in thought.

"O'Mara, I want you to slip out by your back door and get help. Call on any neighbors you can trust in a case like this. Then hurry back here, for I don't want that scoundrel to suspect his plans haven't worked out exactly as he imagines!"

"We'll get the devil!" announced O'Mara as he slipped away. And while waiting for his return the Laughing Mask sent Peggy for a cupful of flour. With this he powdered her hands and blanched her thin young face. Dan O'Mara had stepped back into the house before the masked visitor had completed his task.

"Now, I want that sniper to think he's done his work. I don't want him to break from cover until your friends have surrounded that house. So take your daughter and carry her out, just as though she were a dead girl."

Dan O'Mara, doing as he was directed, stepped from the doorway with his own white-faced daughter hanging limp in his arms. He acted his part with a sincerity that was not without conviction. For, two minutes after he had staggered into the open with that apparently sad burden, the sniper from the shuttered house was detected slipping out of a cellar window and scurrying along a broken fence.

That escape, however, came before Dan O'Mara's friends could completely take up their position about the suspected house. But one of those friends caught sight of the fugitive in the strange-looking cape, the alarm was given, and the pursuit began.

It was not a long chase, but it was a stern one. Determined as those ignorant factory-tollers were to run down the mysterious gunman so wantonly threatening their homes, the fleeing Mauki proved himself startlingly fleet of foot. He gained sufficiently on his pursuers to round a corner, dodge into an empty coalshed, and emerge a moment later as a stooped old woman in amber-colored spectacles and a rusty gray wig. Being obviously hard of hearing, this same old woman could not give much information to the group of excited men suddenly accosting her as she hobbled across the street.

Five minutes later a swarthy-skinned man with wiry black hair was hurrying across country to one of the well-concealed dens of Jules Legar, where he duly reported to the Iron Claw the news of his enemy's ruse and his own narrow escape.

Before the second day had passed Legar had evolved yet another plan for the subjugation of his enemies. This took the form of a decoy message delivered to the unsuspecting Peggy O'Mara, purporting to be a hasty request from Frank Almick to come to his studio at nine o'clock that night, to the end that he might hurry to completion one of his unfinished canvases for which the girl was acting as a costume model. Legar and two of his following, in the meantime, entered Almick's studio on the pretense of being a fire marshal's inspector, caught the artist off his guard, and carried him bound and gagged and helpless to one of the small back rooms of the studio building.

Peggy herself, before starting out in answer to that summons, was still somewhat uneasy in mind over recent events. So she left word with her father to call for her not later than eleven o'clock.

But more than Dan O'Mara called for his daughter that night, for ten minutes after her departure from the cottage Margery Golden's limousine drew up at the door. Margery's eyes widened when O'Mara explained the reason of his daughter's absence from home.

"But an artist like Frank Almick would never be able to work at night," she argued, with growing alarm. "He must have daylight for working in color."

Dan O'Mara turned to the table at his side.

"Here's his message, plain as day written in his own handwriting," was the puzzled workman's only explanation.

Margery took the message in her hand and studied it. Then her color faded a little.

"That is not Frank Almick's writing!" she suddenly announced. "We must get to that studio as fast as my car can carry us."

Peggy O'Mara, in the meantime, was being confronted by more than one surprise. The first came with her arrival at the Almick studio, when the stranger who opened the door in response to her knock informed her that the artist was out, but would return in a minute or two. The second came with the quiet movement of yet another man who sidled up to the studio door and promptly locked and barred it.

But the greatest surprise of all awaited her as she turned from the door and saw Legar himself standing before her.

She stood there, white lipped, staring from one evil face to the other as Legar's companions closed in about her.

"You're a fine bunch o' cradle-snatchers!" she finally and wrathfully burst out at them, with the ultimate and reckless anger of desperation in her eyes. "You're a grand army o' heroes, you are, to come five strong agin' a girl like me!"

"Stop that brat!" commanded the irate Legar. And there was a general movement in the direction of the blazing-eyed girl.

There was one man in that group, however, who did not join in that movement. The reason for this lay in the fact that at that moment he happened to be looking up at the painting of "The Vigilante."

He was about to reach for a heavy easel-peg, to fling at the canvas, when he suddenly straightened up, clapped a hand to his shoulder, and turned about. There was a look of mingled wonder and incredulity on his face. Then he slowly drew from the fleshy part of his upper arm a small steel dart, little bigger than a knitting needle.

The next moment a second man, moving across the room to catch up a curtain cord with which to tie the captured girl, felt a sudden sting in his hip, stopped abruptly and pointed with a shout of anger toward the canvas above the mantel.

Still another of Legar's followers not realizing the meaning of that cry, stepped forward and stared at the painting. Out of the barrel-end of the painted rifle, as he did so, shot still another dart which buried itself in his neck.

"Th' darts!" he mumbled, as thickly as a drunken man might. "Th' darts 're drugged!"

But even before those mumbled words were spoken the swarthy-skinned Mauki, trying to hold the still struggling Peggy O'Mara down on a divan, felt a sharp pain above his shoulderblade, turned about, and saw Legar run across the room and catch up the heavy brass fire tongs from beside the mantel end.

"The painting!" squeaked Mauki, staggering out against the model-throne. "The painting—it is spitting steel at us!"

Legar, however, was no longer in need of that warning. Standing to one side of the mantel, close beside the wall, he attacked the huge canvas with his fire-tongs, beating in the center of the picture at the same time that Peggy O'Mara, realizing that she was no longer being held a prisoner, caught up a teakwood tabouret and with it precipitated herself on the pre-occupied Legar.

He ignored that flank attack, however, for the Iron Claw suddenly found himself confronted by a figure of more importance than either the spine-legged girl or a painted gunman.

Out from behind that tattered canvas had emerged a man wearing a yellow mask, tossing to one side a slender blowpipe as he came. Before he could regain his feet after that hurried leap from the mantel shelf, Legar himself had dropped the fire tongs and whipped a revolver from his pocket. This he leveled directly at the body of the Laughing Mask. But before he could pull the trigger, Peggy's tabouret struck against his outstretched arm, knocking the weapon up in her air.

By this time the Laughing Mask was up on his feet, and face to face with his enemy. Before the revolver could again be brought into play the two had clenched. Then the Iron Claw went down before a clean-cut blow from his opponent. He recovered himself sufficiently, however, to roll to where his fallen revolver lay. But before he could level that firearm at his adversary the Laughing Mask, remembering that even the officers of the law were no longer his friends, dived out through the small door at the rear of the studio and disappeared from sight, for already the sound of O'Mara and his rescuing party could be heard as they swarmed up the stairs.

The Iron Claw himself heard those sounds, drew himself together, and stared helplessly about the dismantled studio. Then the instinct of self-preservation reasserted itself. He ran to the back of the room, dived into a kitchenette, found a small door in its wall, swung it open, discovered a dumb-waiter shaft in front of him, and escaped to the street.

The Corridors of Dread

Margery Golden, as she sat in the taxi cab which carried her homeward, was comforted by the thought that she had at least saved the life of a factory girl to whom she stood indebted for her own escape from death. The further she thought that she had sent Dan O'Mara and his exhausted daughter safely home in her own luxurious limousine even reconciled her to the somewhat stuffy-aired public conveyance in which she found herself.

She blinked meditatively out at the back of the heavy faced driver so sullenly and yet so adroitly piloting her through the tangle of traffic. Then the abstraction suddenly went from her eyes and the listlessness from her pose. For, from the back window of the red-wheeled taxi cab immediately in front of her she caught sight of a peering face. And it took no second glance to tell her that it was the deep-seated face of the Iron Claw himself.

The next moment Margery was shouting to her sullen-faced driver. "Follow that red-wheeled taxi," she told him, pointing down the side street. "Keep within sight of it, whatever happens!"

Soon they had left the city well behind them and were in that twilight zone which is neither quite rural nor quite urban. But Margery, the moment she saw the red-wheeled taxi cab come to a stop, commanded her driver to draw in under the shadow of a dense row of catalpa trees. There, from the running board of her car, she beheld Legar step out on the road, pay his chauffeur, and stand looking after the departing taxi cab until it disappeared from sight. Then he turned about, pushed his way in through a tangle of shrubbery and left the lonely roadside as empty as a desert trail.

Then the resolute browed young woman turned to her chauffeur. "I'm going to follow that man. If I fail to return here inside of ten minutes, I want you to get my help you can, and come after me."

Margery stole along the shadowy roadside to the spot where she had seen Legar creep in through the bushes. She followed as best she could, found herself face to face

with a tunnel-opening that showed itself dimly in the moonlight, and after a moment's hesitation stooped low and crept into this tunnel, feeling her way cautiously along the smooth brickwork of its walls. She came to a turn, buttressed with heavier masonry, and padded along this wall until her groping fingers came in contact with a light switch. This, after a moment's thought, she turned on. The next moment a number of bulbs along the corridor roof above her flowered into light.

Staring ahead of her, she saw that the corridor ended in nothing but a blank wall. But as she stared intently at the wall she detected in one side of it a partially concealed electric button. She moved towards this cautiously, for she had learned of old to be wary of approach to any of Legar's fastnesses. Then, as she advanced, she came to a full stop. For she saw on the flagstone upon which she was about to step a small cross. There was also a minute crevice, unnoticeable in its companions, about this quad-

er as she regained her feet the repeated cry of a human being, a cry husky with terror. She ran to the pivot door in the masonry, swung it back, and there beheld a sight which made her blood run cold. It took her, in fact, a ponderable space of time to understand the scene confronting her. But as she stared out she saw where her unsuspecting chauffeur had stepped on the cross-marked flagstone, for it was now several inches lower than the rest of the floor. And this, obviously, had released a steel arm which had swung forward and swept the startled intruder flat against the stone wall, holding him there as in a vise. And as he stood pinioned there a great block of granite, released by some hidden machinery, was slowly descending from the roof of the corridor. Margery quickly manipulated the chains and released the chauffeur.

"It's no use," cried Margery, holding him back. "They have gone, the lot of them. And we've got to follow quickly, or there'll be a whole

mind to direct the attention towards the girl. He swung suddenly about and started for her. She saw him coming, raised the heavy wrench she still carried and sent it flat against his bony temple and took to her heels. She jumped into the empty taxi cab and headed for the O'Mara cottage.

So colorless was her face as the bewildered Dan O'Mara opened the door that he started back in alarm. And her words were even more disturbing.

"Come away!" she called out. "Come quick, or it will be too late!"

"And what's wrong now?" asked the astounded householder.

"Get Peggy!" gasped the girl as she stared frantically about the little room. "Get her away from here, quick! The house has been mined! There's been a bomb left here, and any moment—"

She stopped speaking, for the pungent smell of powder smoke had assailed her nostrils. Then from the open window, in which a somewhat neglected flower-box stood, came a faint sputter of sound.

She ran to the window. Lying in the flower-box she saw a heavy cylinder of metal. Even before she caught sight of the time-fuse which quietly hissed and burned at one end of the cylinder, she knew what it was. It was the infernal machine which Legar's agent had placed there to destroy the house. And at any moment the explosion might take place.

Margery caught the heavy cylinder up in her hands. She even tried to blow out the fuse. But this was unsuccessful. Then she tried to tear it away. But this second effort was equally fruitless. And sheer panic took possession of her helplessness. The bomb dropped from her fingers to the floor. She made one instinctive effort to warn poor young Peggy O'Mara away, as the girl ran to her side. But instead of repeating that warning she let her arms close about the slender body as though in mute acknowledgment that she knew it was already too late. For the fuse, she could see, was burning down into the end of the cylinder itself. She even closed her eyes, awaiting the inevitable.

She opened them again at the sound of a sudden step. She opened them to see a masked figure dart into the room catch up the smoking metal cylinder, and with one and the same movement hurl it out through the open window.

The next moment a great detonation shook the walls of that house. The bomb had exploded. But the house of O'Mara still stood. And Peggy and her father stared open-mouthed at the newcomer, who, instead of staring back at them, stood intently regarding Margery Golden.

"The Laughing Mask!" said that somewhat shaken young lady, in little more than a whisper.

"At your service!" replied the man in the yellow mask, with a half-humble and half-mocking bow as he stood, for one fleeting moment, in the narrow doorway.

(To be Continued.)



A SCENE FROM "THE IRON CLAW," CHAPTER No. 12 (PATHE).

range so suspiciously marked by its cross. So she stepped carefully over the suspected area, crept forward to the button, and touched it with a tentative fingertip.

The next moment a remarkable thing happened. A section of the heavy masonry shutting off the end of the corridor, at that touch, swung silently about on its axis, leaving an aperture wide enough for a human body to pass through. The girl, holding her breath, stepped through the ponderous masonry.

This chamber, she saw, was empty, except for two mysterious strands of iron chain that ran from ceiling to floor, close against the wall, while against the other stood a deal table and a camp couch across which lay a couple of very dirty blankets. But along the floor at the far end of the room her quick eye detected a thin pencil of light. So she tiptoed quietly forward until she stood close to the door above this illuminated crevice. Then she stooped lower, listening intently, for the sound of muffled voices came to her from the room within.

"I tell you we can't afford to fail in this move," she heard the voice of Legar himself announce. "The thing's got to be settled, and settled before morning!"

"But how?" asked one of his followers.

"With two pounds of gun-cotton and a time fuse," was Legar's reply. "In the O'Mara cottage?" asked another voice.

"Yes; I want that cottage wiped off the face of the earth, and the family with it! And I want it done before morning!"

Margery listened, oblivious of the passing of time, as the conspirators behind the closed door continued to debate on their plan of action. Then she started, even as much as they did, when the sudden buzzing of an electric annunciator warned that intent group of an intruder's approach.

It was then and then only that the girl remembered her parting message to the taxi cab driver. All that was left for her to do was to dart over to the camp couch and drop down on the stone floor beside it. The next moment Legar and his men were in the outer chamber. While one of the men crept to a secret outlook crevice in the farther wall Legar himself stepped to one of the control chains which ran from floor to ceiling on the other side of the room, and by pulling one of these started into action some mysterious mechanism which the watching girl could not quite comprehend. She saw them run back to the inner room and stand waiting while Legar manipulated still another secret spring which threw open a hidden door in the back wall of that room. And that door, she surmised, led by some unknown passage to the outer world. But Margery did not give much thought to this, for there came to

family meet a worse fate than yours might have been tonight!"

She had taken the wrench from his hand and was leading him out of the tunnel mouth by this time, explaining that he would have to bring his taxi cab from its hiding place and at once start in pursuit of the Iron Claw. But these explanations came to a sudden and unexpected ending, for Legar and his followers skulking in the bushes caught that betraying sound of voices and saw a chance that was too good to be missed. They closed in on the girl and the taxi driver. Yet that sullen-spirited driver, when cornered, fought with an energy so explosive that the entire circle became involved in the struggle. It was Legar himself, and only Legar, who had the presence of



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This Shows the Simplest Form of the "Tambo" Sleeve. Snug Fitting at the Armhole, it Falls Above and Nearly Hides the Hand by the Three Bands of Eiderdown Which Finish It



One of the Close-Fitting, Becoming Hats So Popular This Season—the Indian Motif Indicated by the Scarf Trimming

The New "Tambo" Sleeves By Lady Duff-Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in style for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that center of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon
(*"LUCILE"*)

A STRIKING new note of the early Winter modes is the presence of the so-called "tambo" sleeves. The name given in jocularity remains in seriousness. The hand thrust from the voluminous wrappings where once was a cuff has the appearance of being thrust through a tambourine.

The "tambo" sleeve is universally becoming. For the pretty hand it is a soft and engaging frame. The hand looks lovelier by reason of the chiffon and fur or lace and silk enveloping it. On the other hand, upon the plain or aging hand the "tambo" sleeve bestows a charm that a veil does to a plain face. The "tambo" sleeve has the further advantage of being a retreat in which the hand may hide itself when it is for any reason so disposed. This is a bit of witchery practiced by several stage favorites under my eye.

The "tambo" sleeve is part of an elaborate toilette. It is made of soft material, as crepe, chiffon or sheerest net. Usually it has trimming at the elbow, but the vaillant efforts at decoration are at the wrist.

The "tambo" sleeve must be long or nothing. If a sleeve ends at the elbow it is not a tambo. Usually the decoration begins with one wide tuck, or several tucks, that may be hemstitched. Often it is drawn rather closely to the wrist by shirring. The sleeve is too wide and full to permit a cuff. It swirls about the hand with three or four times the fulness about the wrist. It is faced with silk. That is an extremely effective method of finishing it and of lending a touch of vivid color to the costume. As, for example, a gray velvet robe which was sent from one of my establishments to a well-known social leader, has sleeves of gray chiffon, the ends of the sleeves being faced with scarlet silk.

In some instances the sleeves are very effectively finished inside with long, full ruffles of lace. This is the time when the bits of lace that you doubted your ability ever to utilize will lend richness to your costume. To define well the

"tambo" sleeve and to be in accord with the ruling motif in decoration this season one should have a band of fur about the outside edge of the sleeve.

Three illuminating examples of the "tambo" sleeve have been photographed for reproduction on this page.

The full-length figure on the upper part of the page shows the sleeve at its simplest. Like the others, it is what was a decade or so ago exceedingly popular as a "bell" sleeve. It fits closely into the armhole. It is cut scantily, but grows gradually wider from elbow to wrist. This one is finished by the bands of eiderdown sewed at regular intervals near the edge.

Another example of the sleeve, well adapted to the costume of which it is a part, is made of chiffon. It is the one touch of white, save the silk girdle, which appears in a creation in black and white, blue or green. It is set more loosely into the armhole than is the first example shown, and falls in veil-like fulness to the elbow, where it is emphasized by a band of fur. The sleeve, less full, continues to the wrist, outlined by bandings of white ribbon.

The most "tambo" like of all the sleeves is the pair reproduced in the central figure. The sleeves are part of a handsome afternoon costume of silk, chiffon and fur. The sleeves, like the Gaul of our Caesar, is composed of three parts—net, silk and fur. They are very full, the fulness being distributed evenly between shoulder, elbow and wrist. At the elbow a tuck, outlined inside the sleeve by white ribbon of the same width, breaks the too long expanse. The sleeves flare widely at the wrist.

On less elaborate gowns, as, for instance, a smart silk frock used for shopping and morning walks, and covered by a long, loose cloak, there is a note of the "tambo" sleeve. On this gown of green serge a smart pair of "tambo" sleeves are made in simple fashion. Snug at the armhole, they increase in width to the hand until they reach the knuckles in a wide flare.

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This "Tambo" Sleeve Is Wider at the Top and Narrower at the Hand Than Most Models. Fur Outlines the Elbow. Ribbon Bandings Decorate the Lower Part of Sleeves

Ancient Greeks Invented "Latest" War Horror

Old Gen. Thucydides Tells All About Liquid Fire Guns in His Famous Series About War

This item came by cable as part of the daily war news, says the New York Sun:

London, October 16.—Aided by liquid fire and heavy cannonading the Germans launched an unusually heavy attack at the Schwaben redoubt position, north of Thiepval, last night, but were repulsed with heavy losses, Gen. Haig reported today.

Below will be found an earlier instance of the same sort.

GEN. THUCYDIDES, Christian name not given, who might also properly be alluded to as Admiral, being one of the cleverest Greek skippers that ever bossed a squadron of triremes in the Aegean and the best ship news reporter of his day, makes some remarks in his celebrated series of logs about Greek engines of war that may be interesting to the war lords hunting for novelties.

The Greeks were ingenious, as the General himself admits, and among their inventions are some, as everybody knows who has read about the wars of antiquity, which experts of the warring people of Europe have adopted. Thucydides saw service in the long and intermittent conflict between Sparta and Athens and their respective allies as a sea fighter and soldier, and no Athenian saw and depicted events so accurately or handed out better historical dope.

After the Hellenes had driven out the Persian invader and had rested a bit the numerous Kaiser Wilhelms of the Little States began to think of acquiring new places in the sun by the simple process of taking them from weaker neighbors. When a very little State was licked by the Athenians, preparatory to absorption, it went to the Spartans

and said it was being picked on and if something wasn't done Hellas would go plumb to hell. So, to prevent little States from being gobbled up by big ones and for the promotion of culture and the defence of civilization, Sparta took a fall out of Athens. The unpleasantness lasted many years and was called the Peloponnesian war.

Some of the conflicts were less than skirmishes; some might be called by the police of the East Side mere gang fights; but others were battles of the first order. Frequently after a hundred or more had been killed and wounded on both sides the side that thought it had won would "erect a trophy" telling how it had gloriously knocked out the other side. They were the original war bulletins.

Occasionally while the trophy raisers were at work the other side would get its second wind, rush the battleclaimants off the field and put up a trophy of its own. Then all hands would swear off fighting for fifty years, but resume business in the same old way in a few weeks.

The year 424 B. C. was one of heavy conflict and military inventiveness in Greece. In this year the Athenians invaded Boeotia and the Boeotians, who thought they were just as good Hellenes as the Athenians, made an effort to expel the latter from Boeotian soil. Gen. Pagondas made a speech to the Boeotian soldiers telling them what a low down lot of plunderers and Imperialists the Greeks were, and suggesting that all that was necessary to win was to put up a good bluff backed by a good scrap.

It is said that Gen. Pagondas remarked on this occasion, "Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just, but better armed is he who gets his

blow in fust," again illustrating the antiquity of new things. Thereupon, the Boeotians went to it with, as Gen. Thucydides says, "7,000 heavy armed, more than 10,000 light armed, 1,000 horse and 500 targeteers."

The Athenians depended on prestige rather than preparedness. They had many more men but fewer real soldiers than the Boeotians. The Athenians' commander, Gen. Hippocrates, made a speech to them reminding them that they "were the greatest in Greece." While the General was orating the Boeotians struck, and the General threw away the manuscript of his speech and lit out with a large part of his forces.

That was the beginning and almost the end of the battle of Delium. Before creating the Athenians left a garrison in the strong fortress hoping to come back with a larger and better force, relieve the besieged and lick the Boeotians. That fortress was considered impregnable, and it might have been against ordinary assaults.

After striving several days to make an impression on the fortress the Boeotian commanders called together an army advisory board made up of the most distinguished inventors in Greece, and told them it was up to them to save the country. The board decided to wait before tackling the proposition for the arrival of 2,000 Corinthian heavy infantry and dart and missile slingers to take a fall out of the besieged. The reinforcements did not make much impression on the Athenian defenders, who came out on the parapets and twiddled their fingers derisively.

The military advisory board was told to get busy. At the end of a few days—the Greeks were rapid thinkers—the chairman went to Gen. Pagondas and said:

"Eureka! Old man, we have invented the only original liquid fire gun, and the thunderbolts of Zeus will be mere devil chasers compared with its outputs. In half an hour after it goes into action those Greeks behind that fortress will be do-

ing a marathon for Athens that will smash all records."

Under the title "Putting One Over on the Athenians" Gen. Thucydides describes the liquid fire gun and the discomfiture of the Athenian garrison. The account is very freely translated from the aboriginal Greek:

"The Boeotian board of military experts finished the job of building the flame hurler in seven days. It was fashioned from a huge beam sawn lengthwise into two parts. Each part was grooved out longitudinally in the middle, and the two parts were bolted together and sheathed with iron, forming inside a hole or tunnel running the length of the beam.

"At the entrance to the hole at one end of the beam, which might be called the breach, an iron pipe was made fast at an incline. To this iron pipe an enormous bellows was attached. At the other end of the beam, which might be called the muzzle, there was fastened with heavy chains a giant cauldron filled with live coals, sulphur, pitch and other inflammable material.

"When the bellows squadron started working a tornado roared right into that mighty torch flowing up from the cauldron, driving a column of lachrymose smoke and gas and flame 100 feet or more into the air. The Athenians saw the trial test of the great engine with dismay.

"The troopers in charge of the machine loaded it on six carts and hauled it in front of the weakest wall of the fortress, built of timber, and set it up. An Athenian peering over the wall shouted to a Boeotian lieutenant, 'What in Hellas is that?' A Boeotian officer shouted back through a megaphone, also invented by the military board. 'It's a hint for future generations and it's going to get you, believe me!' It certainly did look fierce, I, Thucydides, tell you, and I am some war correspondent.

"The Boeotians moved so close to the fortress that they could talk to each other without using megaphones. But the Athenians were not anxious for a gabfest. They saw the bellows squadron turn on the West India cyclone. There was something doing in the fortress, when that blast of fire and smoke and gas hit it. When the Boeotians rushed through the gap that had been burned swiftly through the wooden wall they found only a few gallant defenders, somewhat scorched. I guess the rest are running yet."



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ENGINES FOR 1917 REVEAL NOTABLE REFINEMENTS

Few New Designs, But Great Improvements In Detail
Result In Higher Thermal And Mechanical Efficiencies

By J. Edward Schipper of 'The Automobile'

Thermally, mechanically and economically, the American gasoline engine has received a great forward impulse during 1916. If all the progress made by our individual master builders could be concentrated into a single engine, that power plant would give back more power and useful work from a given quantity of fuel, more energy for a given size, travel farther on a gallon, be less expensive to manufacture, easier to maintain and have a longer life than the product of a year ago.

At this very moment we are in the midst of a period of engine development which makes almost certain the prediction that during the next twelve months a longer stride in the direction of perfection will be taken than the combined steps of the past decade. The latest products of our power plant specialists are capable of a performance as stock jobs that far surpass the special engines of even three years back. And the most significant fact in connection with the development is that nowhere can be found a radical revision of design. What has been accomplished has been done by steady and patient digging into details.

Our engines for 1917 are more efficient thermally, principally because they are more efficient from a volumetric standpoint. The development of the high speed engine has worked against the development of higher volumetric efficiencies and yet the improvements in detail of design have actually brought forth a net gain in that respect. It will be interesting to note, in going through this story of improvement, how minor changes in the valve action in some instances, the port design in others, and in some cases the rearrangement of very small details have added as much as 20 per cent more power to a power plant.

Mechanical Efficiency Greater
Mechanical efficiency has been increased largely through the carrying out of trends that were clearly expressed a year ago, and chief of these is the reduced weight of reciprocating parts. Next in order comes the balance of rotating masses, and third the better arrangement and individual design of the lubricating system in so far as the placing of the oil bath at points where it is most needed and in the proper quantity is concerned. Mechanical efficiency of an engine is the ratio of the brake to the indicated horse-power, expressed mathematically. It is a measure of the approach toward the ultimate in any given motor size, and when it is stated that the engine of 1917 has a better mechanical efficiency than its predecessor it means that better performance is being secured from engines of equal displacement. Here again it will be highly interesting to note how the alterations in detail have brought about this important result.

Accessibility and Life
Coming to another broad highway of progress, that of longer life, it is found that the general methods for securing this have been in the reduction of stresses on parts through better design. Put in another way, it means higher factors of safety secured through better arrangement of parts, better materials, safer dimensions in a few instances, and indirectly through a very important development in the way of accessibility. The two qualities of accessibility and life are bound very closely together.

The qualities demanded by the automobile buyer have forced this progress. A buyer of today demands a car that will have a speed range averaging from four to fifty miles an hour on high gear. He demands a large power to weight ratio to give acceleration and hill climbing ability and silence. Smoothness, economy and low price are among some of the other requirements that are made and insisted upon. To meet this demand with an engine that has for its working medium a fuel which is ever presenting greater difficulties in the way of vaporization has taxed the ingenuity of engineers as never before.

One of the greatest factors this year has been in the matter of material prices. Tungsten valves, aluminum pistons and cylinders, aluminum crank cases, alloy steel crank shafts and gears have been particularly affected by the rises. One result is that no attempt has been made to go beyond experiments, particularly in the direction of the aluminum motor, during this year.

On the other hand, the improvement of machining and casting work has continued at about the same rate as in previous years, and much of the credit belongs to these tool room designers, who have enabled the motor manufacturer to produce economically and at a profit, even in the face of the higher cost of materials.

In the general make up of the engine, the trend toward the overhead valve seems to have struck its level, and there has been no falling off or increase during the year that is worthy of note. In fact, the year is notable for the scarcity of new engines and the improvements which have been made on previous designs. The trend toward the detachable head continues. There has been one concern which has dropped the design, but others have added it, so that the

through being light have been reduced in weight.

Aluminum pistons are still in the balance. Personal talks with practically every engineer in the motor manufacturing business still give the general impression that they have neither become accepted nor condemned for general practice. It is not so much a matter of price, although in the opinion of one engineer it costs \$5 more per motor to use the aluminum with present prices. A year ago though it seemed as if the aluminum piston would become the standard in all motors within a year. At the present time there is no doubt but that the opinion of the majority of the engineers is that the real light weight piston has not yet been developed. On the other hand, it does not lack its firm supporters, so the matter is still on the fence with experimenting actively being carried on all over the country. One interesting fact is worthy of comment and that is the aluminum piston has found greater favor among the automobile engineers than among the motor manufacturers who build for the trade.

Oiling has not changed greatly except that there is a tendency to keep the valve drive submerged so that it cannot become noisy. The details of this will be considered separately, but in taking up the main trends it may be stated that oiling by circulating combination pressure and splash is typical. The oil pressure has gone up along with the speeds, and now it is not uncommon to send the oil to the rubbing surfaces under a pressure of 40 pounds per square inch.

AUTO TIRE PRICES MAY BE ADVANCED

Other Items of Interest to Motorist—Accessories for Keeping the Hands Warm

New York, December 10.—The rising price of cotton is causing talk among some tire manufacturers that an advance in the price of tires will be necessary to meet the increased cost of the cotton fabric used in tire-making. Egyptian fabric was recently quoted by one tire man as selling for over \$1 a pound, or nearly double the price of a year ago. Sea Island fabric has made about the same advance in price since this time last season. On the basis of these advances it is asserted by some tire makers that an increase in the price of tires of not less than 12½ per cent is justified.

Inventors have been busy to see that the motorist does not suffer from cold hands in winter. There are a number of devices to keep the driver's hands warm. One of these is a pair of electrically heated gloves delicately wired so as to maintain a summertime atmosphere next to the motorist's fingers. Another hand warmer is a set of grips containing heating units, fastened on the rim

of the wheel conveniently located to the driver's hands.

A blurred windshield during snow and sleet is one of the unpleasant experiences that come to the motorist in the winter. This the inventor has also sought to overcome in several ways. One type of shield cleaner uses a squeegee, like a window cleaner, which works in grooves at each side of the shield and which may be pressed down by the driver when needed. Another device fastens to the front of the windshield and is designed to keep a limited vision area clear for the driver. Liquid preparations compounded with the aim of keeping the moisture from gathering in large drops on the glass are also on the market.

One of the latest accessories to the

motor car is a combination motor lock. It is built into the cowl board beside the ignition switch. The little wheels of the lock must be set at a certain combination before a spark will be sent to the plugs. A combination trunk and lock is another new device designed to protect the car while the owner is away. When the car is being driven the combination trunk is folded under the front seat cushion. When the car is left the front cushion tilts forward until it presses against the steering wheel. At the same time the trunk unfolds, filling the space between the steering wheel and the back of the seat and giving a space where robes and other valuables may be locked in. The fit of the cushion against the steering wheel makes the driving of the car impossible. When collapsed the trunk raises the cushion one inch.

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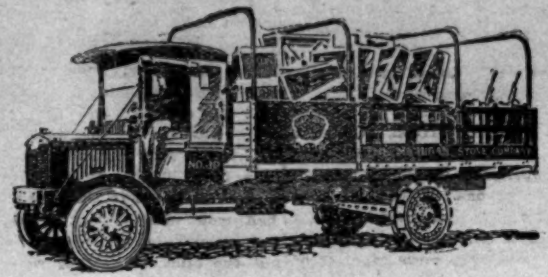
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Federals are made in three sizes—1½ ton, 2 ton, 3½ ton, all constructed with the efficient, dependable worm drive.

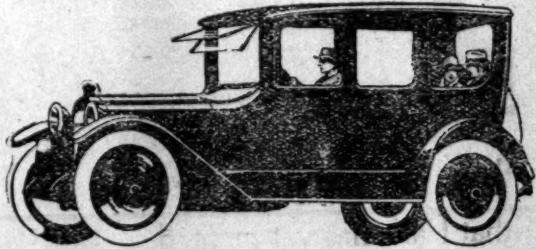
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A Car the Whole World Likes

THE whole world thinks well of the Hupmobile.

In almost every country in the world, in large cities, small towns or in the country, this car is being more widely bought than ever before. It could not hold preference if it were just an ordinarily good car.

But it is more than that. It is the "best car of its class in the world," with all the excellences that leadership implies.

In every way it is worthy of the good opinion of the world. The man who confirms his judgment of superior motor car value by buying a Hupmobile gets better performance, better quality, better engineering design, more comfort, better upholstery and equipment, better finish than he ever dreamed was possible at the price.

Brief Hupmobile Specifications

Hupmobile Models: 5-seater, 7-seater, 2-seater, sedan, and 5-seater and 2-seater with detachable winter tops. Motor: Four-cylinder, 95 m. h.p., 140 m. stroke, 3½" x 5½". Transmission: Three forward speeds and reverse; multiple disc clutch. Rear Axle: Floating type, spiral bevel gear, Cam shaft and crank shaft bearings bronze shell, babbit lined. Lugs wheel base (119" on 2 and 5-seater, 134" on 7-seater). Tyres 875 x 105 m/m or 34" x 4" on 2 and 5-seater, 920 x 120 m/m or 35" x 4½" on 7-seater. Electric starting and lighting; ventilating, rain vision screen, one-man hood, quick-acting side curtains, door curtain carriers; deep upholstery; speedometer; robe rail, foot rail and carpet in tonneau; non-skid tyres on rear; five demountable rims; tyre carrier, pump, jack and full set of tools. Magneto for lighting, spare wheel, spare wheel cover, hood and seat covers at small additional cost over list price of car.

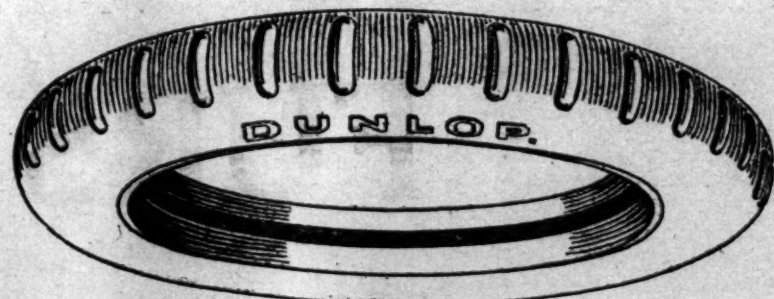
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WONDERFUL UTILITY OF MODERN CARS

One Now Gets Conveniences Of
Home And The Rail-
way Coach

By Charles E. Duryea
New York, November 26.—If there is anything more wonderful than the perfection of the present day car—price, quality and capability considered—it has not been widely made known. And most wonderful of it all is the fact that even with rising prices on every hand these wonderful cars are being sold at prices very little higher than a year ago, and, when compared with other things, very much cheaper than a few years back. The lover of luxury can today revel in road transportation that completely overshadows coaches of kings of any past generation.

Not only will the great show at Grand Central Palace, January 6 to 13, tell just what the cars of 1917 hold for us, but there will be a still larger choice in shapes and colors of bodies. The clover leaf or compact three or four passenger body with an aisle between the front seats for entrance will be shown more than ever. These styles, or enclosed and convertible bodies, will be more numerous; and the fittings for the comfort and needs of the users will show a greater consideration than in former years.

The use of the electric starter has done much to make the modern auto almost as fully equipped with conveniences as a modern home. This is because the starter requires a storage battery of electricity, and having this battery it is not troublesome to fit electric lamps where needed, or even electric tools for almost any purpose. The electric horn has become standard and the electric speedometer is doubtless close at hand.

The high power and great reliability has caused the automobile to be more reliable in winter than horses, and with the enclosed cars the exhaust wasted heat can be partly saved by using it to warm the interior of the car, so that the discomforts of winter travelling no more exist in a machine than in a railway train. Lunch and even kitchen outfits can be had with which one may enjoy a warm meal en route almost to perfection.

With such outfits touring is each year becoming more and more popular. The man who does not know what his neighbor is doing, or

who does not see his own land certainly cannot blame the makers of the modern automobile. Touring is no longer a matter of discovering one's way through uncharted territory, but most of the better roads are well marked and route books are so well compiled that one may watch the speedometer and know which way to turn at the next corner without the uncertainty of waiting for some other traveller to come in sight who probably knows as little as any one about the route.

Lighter weights have reduced fuel expense, even with rising fuel prices. Thermostats control the water heat and save fuel at the point. Higher speeds for the engine permit smaller ones to be used, and this saves weight. The modern tire is a wonder, as compared with the tires of only a few years ago. Improved differentials have much lessened skidding and made icy driving practically safe. In short, from radiator cap to tail lamp the mechanical wonders are to be found, and greatest of all wonders, is the really modest price at which these desirable things may be bought.

AUTO EXPORT MEN TO MEET

First Step of Manufacturers to Increase Export Trade in Cars

New York, December 10.—Directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce at their meeting last week took the first step in a co-operative movement to advance export trade of motor cars by voting to hold a meeting of the export managers of the companies holding membership in the big manufacturers' organization. It will be held some time in January at the headquarters in New York, and with the interchange of ideas is expected to help materially in caring for countries that require the modern motor vehicle which is now so important a factor in our American life. Exports have been increasing every year and the figures for 1916 will exceed \$160,000,000, numbering more than approximately 81,000 cars sent to seventy-four different countries.

The conference, it is expected, will help to collect information regarding changes in duties in foreign countries, customs regulations, shipping routes and charges, special permits, lists of dealers, banking arrangements, road conditions and general uses for various types of motor cars, possibilities of interesting agents and broadening markets, the handling of the trade after cars have been sold, and such other matters as might be expected to promote sales abroad.

Wanted Everywhere: Trained Men

Everywhere now is heard the insistent call for men. Europe is searching, and not only to fill the trenches but to find men fit for leadership. Men of large capacity, with ability to command large scale operations, are being sought out to serve as ministers of munitions, dictators of national living, masters of transportation—to be generals of the civil life behind the lines of war.

In some instances these posts of supreme importance are being filled by men born and trained in the newer and younger countries. An American Street Railway man has just been made head of Britain's board of trade. Lloyd George said, in making up the same cabinet, that Shaughnessy, the James J. Hill of Canada, and Hughes, the premier of Australia, would certainly have been chosen did not distance and the immediate pressure of events forbid.

America, too, needs men. America needs big men for the constructive work of peace. The industrial growth of the United States is becoming so vast and so intense that capable men are at a premium. The established enterprises of the land are no longer "offering opportunities" but are openly holding out

their prizes of position and authority and good salaries, to men of depth and enthusiasm and imagination.

The comparatively new field of merchandizing on a large scale is full of rewards for able men. The marketing of products in volume is more and more a problem with the manufacturing industry, as manufacturing increases production to meet an amazing domestic and foreign demand. Sales executives have unlimited opportunity.

One of the manufacturing companies that is in the market now for talent of high order is the Packard Motor Car Company. Its general sales manager, C. R. Norton, says that the supply of sales talent has not kept pace with the rapid growth of the business. Not only at the factory, in Detroit, but in nearly all the large cities of the country, at the Packard branches and service stations, and among Packard dealers, there are opportunities waiting to be seized.

To assist young men with selling ability to get started aright, the Packard Company is holding a series of schools at the factory.

"We are making every effort to obtain men of creative powers and of executive capacity," said Mr.

Norton. "Of course, there are many who would like the positions we have to fill. But 'like' is only a part of it. Doing the job, intelligently, spiritedly, with a proper valuation on originality and co-operation, that's the main part of it. It's hard to get men of that stamp."

"Somewhere out among the highways and byways of business are the men we are looking for. It is our big task to reach out and find them."

PROGRESS KEYNOTE OF PALACE SHOW

Improvements To Be Seen In
Self-Starting Systems And
Other Lines

New York, Dec. 10.—While the hundred different makes of automobiles, numbering close to 500 cars, to be exhibited at the National Automobile Show in Grand Central Palace January 6 to 13 will reveal many important changes, unusual interest will centre in the self-starting systems now to be found in every make of car to be exhibited. Each year self-starters have shown remarkable advancement, until now it is hard to improve upon their efficiency.

The perfection and rapid rise of the engine starters is unusual, and part of the present popularity of the automobile is due to this device, which has practically wiped out the need for a mechanic to crank the engine and the ever present fear that once stopped it would be beyond the driver's ability to start. It has

made the gas car perfectly adapted to the use of the ladies and so has almost doubled the possible market. While as yet this latter fact has not been fully taken advantage of, it is certain that bringing the motor vehicle within the reach of the women has gone far to increase the number of users.

Looking back from the present period, the strange part of the story is that starters found no favor in the early years. Mostly the men drivers of cars felt able to do the required cranking, and as the new vehicles were largely bought by the wealthy they expected the chauffeur to do the starting and were not concerned about added but out of sight mechanism for that purpose. Further, those were the days of large cylinders, and the large cylinder requires starting power that the many cylinders of small diameter do not need.

The spring starter was proposed as early as 1893, but no cars worth mentioning existed and no buyers were in sight. A three cylinder compressed air motor was advertised in the early part of the century, but lack of buyers allowed it to die. Many devices began to be tried as the number of automobiles increased, and some of these were very curious. Revolvers for firing blank charges into the cylinders, starting plugs with powder charges in them, hand pumps for forcing in the proper amount of explosive mixture, igniting cocks through which a big headed match could be introduced and which contained means for igniting the match were among the things tried.

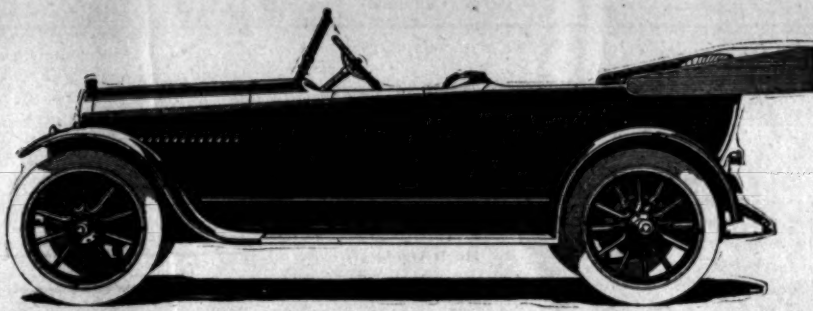
One genius even used carbonic acid gas capsules, which can be bought in many places for carbonating beverages. From the medley of methods order began to come when one maker fitted an air starter as a

regular part of the car. This was followed by a wave in favor of gas starters, in which the usual mixture of acetylene gas was used to form a working mixture in the cylinders and was introduced in the proper cylinder at the proper time. These, however, were short lived.

Finally the electric device began to come to the front. Partly this was due to the steady growth of the electric equipment of the car and partly to the public faith in electricity as the universal servant. This latter feeling was stimulated by the growing use of electric horns and lights and many other devices where electricity does the work. Just as the first successful air starter was fitted to the car which used already an air governor for controlling the engine, so the electric starter won out first on those cars where the ignition source demanded a storage battery anyhow.

At first the battery was charged at the garage, but it was found to be lighter and more reliable if a charging dynamo was carried on the car in addition to the small electric motor used for turning the engine. This completed the development of the two unit starting system, but progress did not stop there. Attempts at simplification soon showed that one electric machine could be made to serve as both motor and dynamo and a wave of single unit starters swept over the trade. But doing two jobs was rather difficult and sometimes unsatisfactory, so the pendulum again swung the other way and the two unit outfit again seemed to be favored.

Inventors did not quit, however, and many improvements have been made in the various parts until it is a question as to which will be the final form or whether both will be used. The great show may afford the answer at Grand Central Palace next month.



The present owner of a Super-Six is always the man ahead. That is, if he cares to be. He keeps ahead without driving faster, because of his quick pick-up.

He is ruler of the road. He can do in any situation what no rival car can excel. And any friend who claims the best car must accept the Super-Six.

He has a long-lived car, as our endurance tests have shown. He has a car of great reliability, as proved in many an abusive test. He has a smooth-running car, a flexible, comfortable car.

The Super-Six in a hundred tests has proved itself the greatest car built. It holds all worth-while records for Speed—Endurance—Reliability.

You may not care for the speed it makes. You may not need its power. You will rarely, it is true, utilize half its capacity. But it is good for a motor to be always undertaxed.

The Luxury You Want

You will find in the Super-Six all the beauty and luxury you can ask for in any car.

You find grace and harmony in every part.

No small part of the wonderful demand for the Super-Six is due to its dominating distinctiveness. Many critical buyers selected it because of its charm of appearance rather than for its admitted mechanical superiority.

So—to wonderful performance you add exceptional beauty. To power and flexibility you add pride of ownership that comes with the possession of a car of such high repute.

Ask the Proud Owners

Ask the owners—There are 25,000 now. Most of them old-time motorists. They know how cars compare.

Ask them if they would go back to a car with a lesser motor in it.

If not, follow their example. When you buy a fine car—a car to keep—get this top place motor in it. Otherwise the time will soon come when you'll wish to make a change. Let your Hudson dealer prove these facts to you.

In 1916 the Hudson Motor Car Company built 25,000 Super-Sixes. It was the largest maker of fine cars in the world.

No Feats Like These Ever Before Performed

World's Greatest Endurance Run. San Francisco to New York in 7-passenger touring car. 14 hours, 59 minutes faster than best previous record. Same car left New York day of arrival and returned to San Francisco, making round trip 10 days, 21 hours, 3 minutes. First car ever to attempt round trip across continent.

Fastest time in the world's greatest hill climb up world's highest highway to summit of Pike's Peak against 20 contestants—made with a Hudson Super-Six Special.

Also these records, all of which were made under American Automobile Association supervision by a certified stock car or stock chassis, and exceeding all former stock cars in these tests:

100 miles in 80 min., 21.4 sec., averaging 74.67 miles per hour for a 7-passenger touring car with driver and passenger.

75.69 miles in one hour with driver and passenger in a 7-passenger touring car.

Standing start to 50 miles an hour in 16.2 sec.

One mile at the rate of 102.53 miles per hour.

1819 miles in 24 hours at average speed of 75.8 miles per hour.

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THE STAR GARAGE CO. desire it to be known that they are in receipt of their stock of FISK AUTOMOBILE TYRES, and are prepared to serve their many customers with this high-grade tyre at an economical figure.

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EXPERT GIVES TIPS TO SAVE REPAIRS

Cold Weather Advice That Will
Keep Motor Running
All Winter

Every year motorists find themselves overlooking the fact that Jack Frost is no respecter of automobiles. Jack will go out of his way to congest the water in the radiator, and in the water jackets of the cylinders, and cause a pretty repair bill and deny the owner the use of his car for a week or more.

Pointing out how owners may get the most service and pleasure out of their cars during the winter months, Max Hageistine, manager of the service department of the Studebaker Corporation, says:

"The first fall of snow is no longer viewed with alarm by motor car owners, it is no longer the signal for them to put their cars away until spring. More and more car owners are coming to realize that in keeping their cars in dead storage for three or four months every year they are carrying an idle investment, besides doing the car more harm than good. Disuse breeds depreciation as surely as does misuse.

"On cold days help your starting motor by providing a rich gas mixture. Prime the carburetor in the usual way, or better still, choke the air inlet. Not all the gasoline in the rich mixture will reach the cylinder, much of it will condense on the cold walls of the intake manifold. So you will understand why it is wise to provide as rich a mixture at the carburetor as is possible, and the careful owner will take this means of removing a good share of the burden from his battery.

"Take warning now and provide yourself with a few gallons of denatured alcohol, and when the weather turns in a decided manner feed a little into the radiator, thus insuring yourself against damage that surely will come otherwise. The proportions depend upon the temperature. It will require a 5 per cent solution of alcohol to prevent freezing at 25 degrees and a 23 per cent solution will take care of the water system down to zero. As low as 10 below the solution should be 30 per cent, and if the mercury happens to drop to 15 degrees below the percentage will be 30 of alcohol, whereas ten more degrees below will require a 40 per cent solution. At present prices glycerine is out of the question, as an anti-freezing agent besides, alcohol is far better and cheaper, even if it does tend to evaporate easily.

"Cover your radiator when the car is allowed to stand idle, and if it is to remain in the cold for any length of time let it face the wind and not back up into it.

HUDSON SUPER-SIX FEAT

Makes Very Fast Time Over Rough Roads

"I have just received word of a rather remarkable performance by a Hudson Super-Six owned by J. B. Andrews over some of the worst roads in Virginia," says Harry Houpt, president of the Hudson Motor Car Company of New York. "He writes as follows:

"I have just enjoyed my first experience with this wonderful car. What impressed me was the splendid time I was able to make over these Virginia roads. My running time from Petersburg to Lawrenceville was 48 miles in 48 minutes; Lawrenceville to Emporia, 24 miles, time 1 hour; Emporia to South-hill, 44 miles, 68 minutes; Southhill to Clarksville and return 60 miles, time 82 minutes; Southhill to Blackstone, 30 miles, time 41 minutes; Blackstone to Petersburg via Marville, 42 miles, time 70 minutes. Total distance, 248 miles, total time 6 hours 39 minutes, or an average of nearly 39 miles per hour. When I got back from the trip she was running just as sweet as ever and ready to do it over again."

TRIUMPH

Bicycles and Motor Cycles have figured prominently in the great National Struggle, and the Trusty Triumph has proved absolutely invincible. Triumph productions can always be relied upon.



Of all
Leading
Dealers

20% GAIN IN U.S. AUTO OUTPUT PREDICTED FOR THIS YEAR

Figuring by Experts Now Going on as to What
1917's Production of Cars Will Be--

New York, December 10.—This is the time when statisticians of the automobile industry are busy preparing estimates of what next year's production will amount to. Since the beginning of the automobile industry the increase of one year upon another has ranged between 40 and 50 per cent—a record of growth with few parallels among American industries which have to their credit numerous extraordinary instances of the acorn growing into a giant oak within the space of a few decades.

Practically every year since the birth of the motor industry the actual output has surpassed the predicted output. The production for 1916 was placed at the beginning of this year at 1,200,000 cars. It is more likely to be in the neighborhood of 1,500,000. The production figures for 1915 were in round numbers 900,000. It is certain that 1916 will show the largest percentage gain of any year since the automobile became a practical vehicle.

What, then, of 1917? It is the great question which the industry is facing with every one of its resources for forecasting the future in service. So far as can be learned at this time, when opinion and estimate are still in a formative stage, next year, it is thought, will be a bigger one than this in car output, but, generally speaking, it is not expected that the phenomenal proportionate gain of 1916 will be repeated in 1917. Mixed in this opinion there may be the same element of conservatism which in the past has resulted in the actualities of production exceeding the predictions, but if influence also is sharing opinion as regards 1917 there is a growing belief that in the future such extraordinary strides as the automobile has made in the past are not to be looked for, just as the rapid growth of the period of youth is followed by the slower but solid gains of maturity. A man who occupies a position of prominence in the automobile industry said last week:

"I think we shall turn out 20 per cent more automobiles in 1917 than we did in 1916. That would be a splendid advance. In a word, we may expect a substantial increase next year, but it will probably not be as heavy as that of this year. We can count of 700,000 new cars going

out in 1917 on the basis of renewals alone. While the life of a car is much longer than five or six years, statistics show that this is about the length of time when the owner of a car decides to and does buy a new one. The old cars are not scrapped, of course. Many of them go into the hands of persons who are in the market only for a cut-price second-hand car. Some of them are bought by farmers and are converted by them into trucks for carrying produce to the nearest shipping point. More and more of these second-hand cars of the larger size enter the jitney service. Young fellows who want to go into this trade can afford to pay \$400 for a second-hand auto, while a new car at \$2,500 would be altogether out of their reach.

"So far as the present situation is concerned, it seems to be an act of extreme conservatism to say that next year will not be as big a year proportionately as this has been. Dealers are calling for cars faster than they can be delivered. This is owing to the shortage of automobile freight cars, which has been so serious that it may result in cutting down the output for 1916. Some of the factories are running on a curtailed schedule because they have no facilities for shipping cars and no place to store them. It is certainly a healthy sign of an industry when the number of deliveries is less than are called for."

500 CARS AT BIG SHOW

Self-starting Devices Will Attract Much Interest

New York, December 10.—While the hundred different makes of automobiles, numbering close to 500 cars, to be exhibited at the National Automobile Show in Grand Central Palace, January 6 to 13, will reveal many important changes, unusual interest will center in the self-starting systems now to be found in every make of car to be exhibited. Each year self-starters have shown remarkable advancement, until now it is hard to improve upon their efficiency.

The perfection and rapid rise of the engine starter makes a story as wonderful as any in "Alice in

Wonderland," and part of the present popularity of the automobile is due to this device, which has practically wiped out the need for a mechanic to crank the engine and the ever-present fear that, once stopped, it would be beyond the driver's ability to start. It has made the gas car perfectly adapted to the use of the ladies, and so has almost doubled the possible market. While as yet this latter fact has not been fully taken advantage of, it is certain that bringing the motor vehicle within the reach of the women has gone far to increase the number of users.

\$10,000,000 IN CARS TIED UP

Detroit Faces Crisis In Freight Car Shortage

New York, December 10.—Notwithstanding the shortage in freight cars, which has seriously affected the industry, shipments of automobiles for the month of November were 17,250 carsloads as against 17,138 for the same month last year.

According to reports from Detroit, more than \$10,000,000 worth of automobiles have been held up there on account of the lack of freight cars. Unless there is relief soon some of the manufacturers will have to close down and many will have to curtail operations. Many of the automobile freight cars, it has been learned by the Traffic Committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, have been diverted by the railroads for other uses. A strong effort is being made by the automobile men to have them returned for use for shipment of automobiles, and some relief from the present situation is virtually assured.

BATTERY ADVICE FOR WINTER TIME

Expert Says To Beware of Anti-Freeze Mixtures For Batteries

"This is about the time of year that the motorist who is going to drive his car all winter begins to prepare for cold weather," says an expert.

"One of the first things he does is to put some kind of anti-freeze mixture in his radiator to prevent the water from freezing. Inasmuch as the electrolyte in automobile storage batteries consists of a mixture of sulphuric acid and water, a great many motorists get the false impression that an anti-freeze mixture of some sort put into the storage battery will protect it also against freezing. The only way to keep a battery from freezing when the thermometer is hovering around zero is to keep it fully charged. A fully charged battery will not freeze, but a battery that is in a discharged condition will freeze at about 20 degrees above zero.

"Nothing except pure distilled water should ever be put into a storage battery. So-called anti-freezing mixtures have a highly injurious chemical effect on the battery—usually damaging the plates beyond repair.

"Condition of the storage battery can generally be determined by testing the specific gravity of the electrolyte by means of a hydrometer. During the winter these tests should be made at least once every two weeks and the reading should be between 1.250 and 1.300 at all times. If the specific gravity is lower than 1.250 run the motor at generating speed until the specific gravity rises to at least 1.275, or have the battery charged up at once.

by a competent battery service station.

"If the car is to be laid up for the winter, the battery should be stored where the temperature does not fall below 20 degrees above zero. However, taking the battery off and putting it in a warm place is not enough; it must be charged at least once a month, as a storage battery

when not in actual use is constantly striving to discharge itself, and therefore requires just as careful attention as when it is performing its functions on the car.

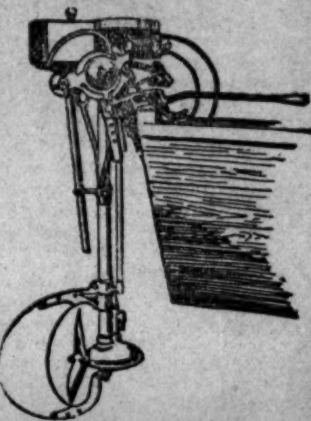
"If the motorist cannot arrange to give it the proper attention, the battery should be taken to a service station and left there for storage during the winter months."

NEW MODEL ARCHIMEDES Portable Boat Motor 2 and 5 H.P.

THE ONLY PORTABLE 2-CYLINDER
MOTOR ON THE MARKET

For Business, Sport
and Recreation

May readily be attached to
any round or flat bottom
rowboat, no matter whether
the stern be pointed or
squarecut. It is indisputably
easier to manipulate than a
one-cylinder motor. It is
easier to start, more
powerful, and more re-
liable.



Simple, Strong, Durable, Reliable
Can be attached in two minutes; Automatic Lubrication;
Magneto attachment to fly-wheel; solid brass rudder.

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KNIGHT

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The Maximum of Efficiency— The Minimum of Cost

At last a Knight motored car is
priced within your reach.

For years the Daimler, the Panhard,
the Mercedes and the Minerva have been
using the Knight type engine made
under license from Chas. Y. Knight.

These high-grade cars are owned and
used by the wealthiest people of Europe.

The cost of the European Knight
motored cars is high—but the motor
meets the most exacting demands.

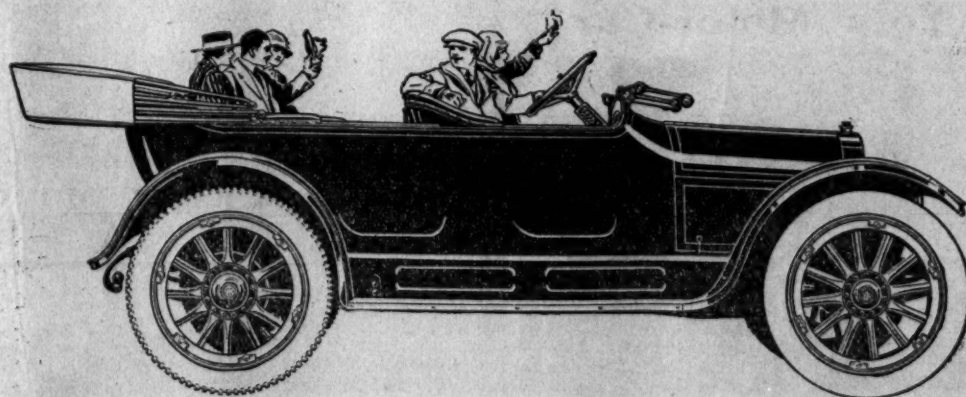
Now, owing to the great manufac-
turing facilities of The Willys-Overland
Company you can get the same Knight

motor in the Willys-Knight car at a
fraction of the European price.

Think what that means to you and
your family. You can have the same
mechanical excellence in your car. The
same absence of carbon trouble. The
same increased power as the mileage
increases. The same smoothness and
certainty of service enjoyed by the titled
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be enjoyed by you.

And you get this maximum efficiency
at minimum cost.

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the Knight type of motor for you, and
arrange an actual demonstration.



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SPORTING NEWS SECTION

THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1917

POLICE OUT OF SKOTTOWE CUP

Shanghai Football Club Wins First Round By Two Goals To Nil

EITE SUFFERS ACCIDENT

His Forearm Believed Broken; Quayle Is Real Star Of The Day

The Shanghai Football Club beat the Police in the first round of the Skottowe Cup Competition on the latter's ground yesterday afternoon by two goals to nil. There was quite a big crowd of spectators lining the ropes, and they were kept well entertained for the ninety minutes that play lasted. The ground was on the hard side, and very dusty and slippery, and this caused a good deal of wild play.

Soon after three o'clock the teams lined out as follows:

Shanghai Football Club.—A. McLean; E. Thacher and M. Tonkin; S. F. Ward, P. Laherwood and W. J. Brown (Captain); H. N. Olsen, G. F. Foreshaw, W. C. G. Clifford, D. Drake and A. H. Leslie.

S. M. Police.—F. C.—A. D. MacMillan; J. Quayle and A. Biggs; J. Clissold, J. Adams and C. Hamilton; J. Watson, R. Yorke, J. Robertson, K. Newman and A. Eite.

Within the first ten minutes Quayle fouled Clifford and the penalty that was given was taken by Foreshaw who made no mistake, thus putting the Club one up. From the kick-off the Club took up the offensive and the story of the game from this point to the call of "no play" may be described as a pressure by the Club relieved at intervals by breakaways on the part of the Police.

During the first half a nasty accident took place. Eite, who had been doing a lot of good work, was charged and came down very heavily on his right hand. A doctor happened to be on the field and he promptly rendered assistance, but it is feared that the forearm is broken in two places. Mr. K. J. McEuen, who was watching the game, took charge of the injured player, who was taken to the hospital. The Club, in a very sporting manner, offered the Police a chance of getting another player but he was not forthcoming and so till the end of the game they had to play with only ten men.

Some nice combination on the part of the Club forwards brought the ball into position, and Drake, who was hovering around, took the ball at a very difficult angle and with a shot that gave the Police custodian no chance, scored the second goal for the Club. This proved to be all the scoring in the game.

The teams changed over with the Club leading by two goals. A vigorous offense on the part of the Club forced a number of corners without result, and then the Police raced clean away but although they got well up to the goal the shooting was erratic and nothing came of the good work.

The Club won the game chiefly on their superior combination, especially that of their front ranks. The Police did some excellent individual things but they were sadly wanting in concerted action. Quayle was probably the most effective man on the field, and whether he was playing in attack or defense he was always prominent, but all his efforts proved just short of scoring owing to the poor support that he received from those around him. Robertson in the front line was also good and he made openings galore, but here again the same weakness was noticeable. Macmillan, the goalie, is well-deserving of praise for his plucky work. He is not to be blamed for the two points put up against him.

The Club front line were quite good in every way. Their combination undoubtedly proved a splendid pivot for the team, and the way he fed his wings calls for the highest commendation. He was always troublesome to his opponents by his tricky passes and his rapid moves.

Drake and Leslie on the left put in any amount of fine work while Foreshaw and Olsen on the right were always proving dangerous to the other side.

McLean, the Club custodian, played a great game. He was called upon at all times, but he was always ready, and his manner of collaring the ball, and his clearing, did a great deal to win the game for his side. Tonkin and Thacher at back made a sterling defense and of the three just in front of them the pick of the all-good-stuff was undoubtedly Foreshaw.

In winning the game the Club have

Billiards

Shanghai Championship

If you hold a certain ticket numbered 265 you are very fortunate and if you hold that numbered 735 you are still well off, but only less so by the law of averages and the judgment of Old Man Experience. They don't lose any opportunity in Shanghai nowadays of benefiting war funds and, for the final of the billiards championship, a dollar sweepstake was arranged, forty per cent to go to war charities, forty per cent to the person drawing the winner and twenty per cent to the one drawing the runner-up.

The draw was made at the Race Club, last evening, in the presence of Messrs. W. G. Pirie, A. C. Crighton, F. R. Vida, S. A. Seth and A. W. Olsen. No. 265 drew Porter and No. 25 holds the chance on Remedios.

The final match of 1,000 points will be played in two stages at the Masonic Hall, next Tuesday, between J. W. Porter, champion and favorite and G. M. P. Remedios, from that nest of very hot cueists, the Lusitano Club. The first 500 starts at 5.30 p.m. and the closing half at 9.15.

Tickets are \$3 for reserved seats and \$2 for others. The limit of the hall is about 400, so it is good advice to book seats early. The receipts will also go to war charities.

Mr. H. E. Gibson will referee.

Inter-Club League Standing

Clubs	Games Won	Games Lost	Points	Total Pts.	For	Against	League Points
Lusitano	9	4	11761	2341	12	12	12
M. E. Inst.	6	3	10288	9578	12	12	12
Masonic	6	3	10032	3300	12	12	12
Thirty	5	3	9177	8366	10	10	10
Powhattan	5	3	8486	8657	15	15	15
Customs	4	6	10597	11120	8	8	8
Police	3	6	9573	10230	6	6	6
Municipal	1	6	7066	5373	2	2	2
H. S. Guild	0	6	5445	7233	0	0	0

Games played last week:

Lusitano	250 E. B. Green	205
J. V. Jensen	250 E. B. Green	205
M. P.	250 Capt. Carle	148
Remedios	250 Capt. Carle	148
J. M. C. Lopez	250 Capt. Carle	148
F. P.	250 Capt. Carle	148
Remedios	250 Capt. Carle	148
Sam. Rivero	250 Capt. Best	191
1250		829

(E. B. Green made a break of 50.)

Lusitano	250 J. Grant	250
W. Goulbourn	250 W. Johnstone	96
C. M. P.	250 T. Mellows	85
J. M. C. Lopez	250 G. B. Stormes	250
F. P.	250 Capt. Gowing	189
1181		570

(J. Grant made a break of 68.)

Customs	250 C. S. Peacock	232
G. B. Stormes	250 H. S. Smyth	112
Capt. Gowing	250 H. E. Brewer	147
T. Mellows	250 H. Langley	137
S. Hocking	217 R. Bailey	278
1217		820

(J. Grant made a break of 68.)

C. Komaroff	109 J. Grant	250
R. Phillips	248 G. B. Stormes	250
H. E. Gibson	167 Capt. Gowing	250
J. W. Prince	250 W. Johnstone	190
C. Dewing	250 T. Mellows	145
1024		1085

(J. Grant made a break of 68.)

Police	250 A. Mackintosh	182
J. Burnside	250 J. Rush	248
W. Abbott	214 A. de Kryger	250
P. W. Reeves	250 C. W. Higgs	192
J. H. Tait	192 J. A. Quayle	250
1156		1122

(J. Grant made a break of 68.)

Police	237 G. M. Boyes	250
J. Burnside	196 J. E. Wilson	250
P. W. Reeves	229 Thos. Spring	250
W. Abbott	207 W. S. Campbell	250
1119		1186

(J. Grant made a break of 68.)

now the pleasure of meeting the St. Francis Xavier's team in the next round. The Recs meet the Municipal Schools' eleven.

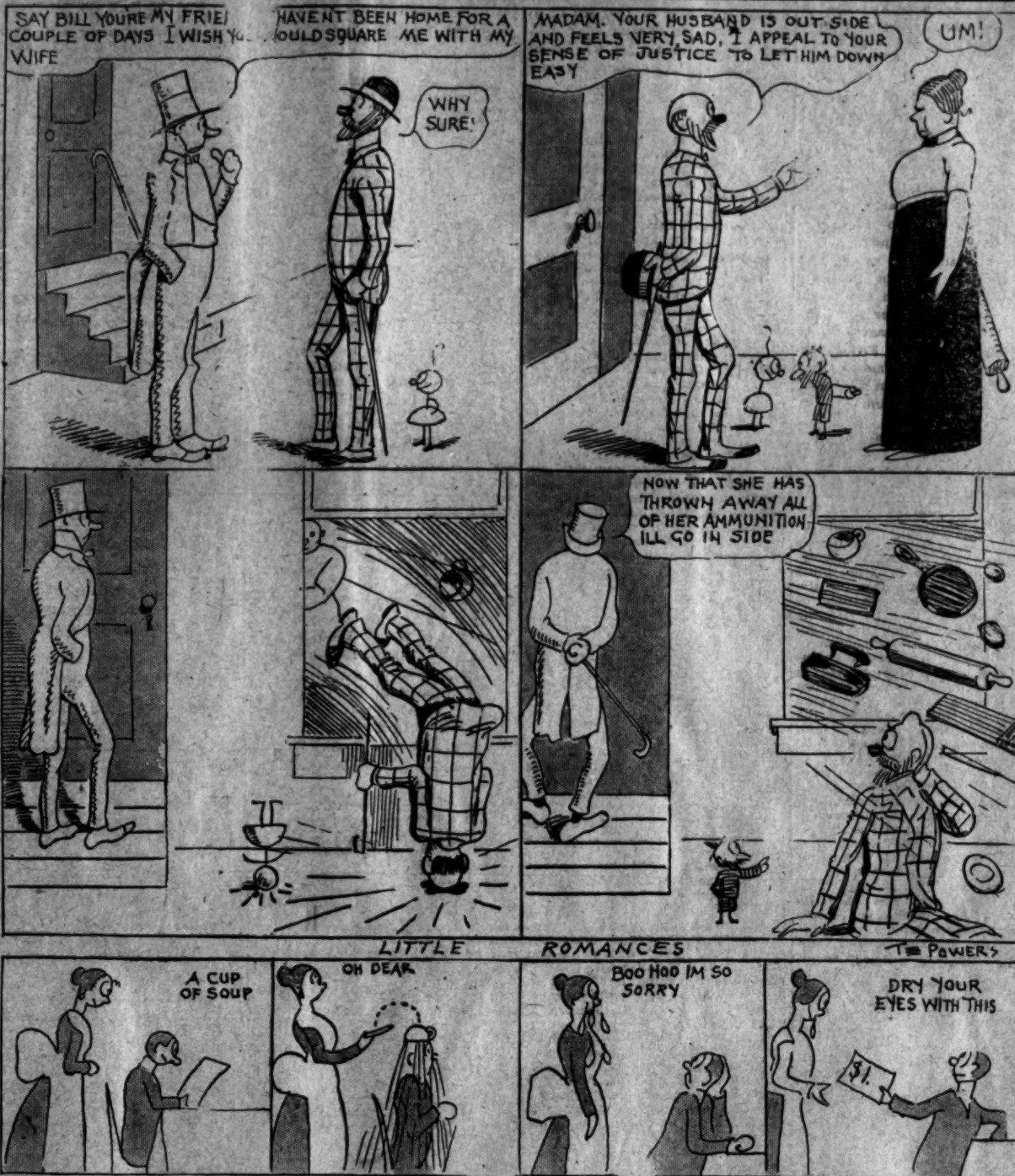
S.F.C. 2nd XI v. Customs

The Customs were at home to the Club's second string at Hongkong Park yesterday. The Club evidently were out for a good time and they had it. Before the referee, Mr. Charles Thompson, called the game off the Customs had to acknowledge defeat to the tune of 8 goals to nil.

For the winners Hollander scored no less than 7 goals and the other one was put on by Ian Macdonald. Craigie Ross and Berthes played well for the Club. For the Customs Nash and Ulich were the outstanding players.

The Joys and Glooms of Life

By T. E. Powers



Hockey

Harlequins v. St. Xavier's

The Harlequins met an eleven from the St. Xavier College on the Race Course yesterday afternoon and a somewhat unsatisfactory game ended in a win for the former team by 5 goals to 2. There was a good deal of comment on the rough nature of the play.

"B" Co. Beat Public School

Even though "B" Co. only played ten men and lent three of their own players to the Public School Old Boys, to complete the latter's line-up, the soldiers were still able to claim a victory by the big score of nine goals to two. The game was played on the Cricket Club ground.

At half-time, the score was 4-2 in favor of "B" Co., but, thereafter, they simply swamped the Old Boys and piled on five more points without response. It was a very cleanly contested game and was quite enjoyable throughout.

The winners' goals were scored by Barnes, Hawker, Lanning and Melville and the Old Boys' two were notched by Mooney.

Golf

Shanghai Junior Golf Club

The competition for the January medal, which was started yesterday, will be concluded today.

Ladies' Golf Club

The results of the December competitions were as follows:—Championship:—Won by Mrs. Ryde; runner-up, Mrs. Johnstone. Club Cup:—Won by Mrs. Pearson, 51-6=45; second, Mrs. H. H. Fowler, 51-5=46.

Season Bogy:—Miss Cox, 3 down; Miss Parsons, 3 down. Zolotic Competition:—Miss MacLeod, 58-13=44; Miss When, 55-3=46.

Kipling—By Domino

"When you've shouted Rule Britannia,
"When you've sung God Save the King;
"When you've finished killing Kruger—with your mouth,
"Will you kindly drop a shilling in my little tambourine
"For a gentleman in khaki ordered south?"

In the year 1890 the above lines were first given to a great audience at the Albert Hall when Lady Beerbohm Tree recited them. The tambourines that went round—I remember little Made de Sousa put one in front of me—were soon filled to overflowing, and there were very few lesser coin. Kipling wrote the words. Ask nine people out of ten today who Rudyard Kipling is and they will ramble about "The Absent Minded Beggar" and "Gunga Din" and "Barrack Room Ballads." Ask the schoolboy, and with a sparkle in his eye he will say: "Stalky and Co." Kipling's good story. But Kipling is bigger than all this. Yes, all this is good; very good, and we understand his popularity, but his real work is great.

He is an Empire builder. True, he did not have to hack his way through virgin forest; he did not have to build his shack and watch for the first fruits of the land; he did not have to carry civilization into heathen lands at the point of a sword. His work was something finer. In the accepted term an Empire was built when he came, and yet he BUILT. His weapon has been a pen, his munitions a soul, that does not only soar imperially, but is imperial. Like as every drop of water is part of the ocean so Kipling is part of the soul of the British Empire, and his greatness lies in the fact that whereas most of us feel the throbs of a soul, he not only feels, but he has the power to express.

When the war broke out we look-

Basket Ball

The present standing of the S.V.C. Basketball League is as follows:

Teams	Played	Won	Lost	Pct.
Red Sox	5	5	0	1.000
Indians	4	3	1	.750
Athletics	4	2	2	.500
Buglers	5	2	3	.400
Portuguese Co.	4	1	3	.250
B. Co.	4	0	4	.000

Red Sox and the Buglers have completed their series, the former coming out clean without a single defeat, while the Buglers had a credit of 2 wins out of the five games played.

It is expected that after the China New Year a town league will be formed, which will be comprised of members of the Rowing Club, S.V.C., the American Athletic Club, Y.M.C.A., the Portuguese Athletic Association and the U. S. Navy.

The Portuguese and Indians will play Wednesday afternoon at the Town Hall instead of Monday afternoon as first reported.

On Monday afternoon at 6.15 the Red Sox and Indians will play a return game on the Chinese Y.M.C.A. floor. This game, of course, will not affect the standing in the league. Since in the former game the champion Red Sox won by only one point in an overtime contest, this should prove to be a very good game. Messrs. Blyth and Dick will officiate.

Nanyang Footballers Off for the North

The Champion Nanyang footballers are leaving Shanghai this morning for Peking where they will play a series of matches against the crack teams there. On their return trip, if they can manage it, they will play Tientsin. They will probably be away for about three weeks.

HUGE FIELD TURNS OUT FOR CHARITY

I. Ezra on Rosewood Leads Battalion of Paper Hunters Home

OVER \$800 IS CLEARED

C.E. Whitmore Finishes Second On Viking; Flinty, Dusty Run; Plenty of Fun

The Stewards of the Paper Hunt Club were very undecided about running a hunt yesterday. The recent hard frost which stopped the hunt last week had, however, given way to a genial sun and a south wind and, by a majority, it was decided to start, though the minority declared that the country would be too hard and perhaps they were correct, for, though the bone had all gone out of the ground, the north winds had absorbed every particle of moisture, making the going flinty and terribly dusty. Indeed, the dust was a torture.

The foxes, bearing these points in mind, as well as the presence of ice in many water jumps, decided to lay a course with as little jumping as possible, in which they were very successful. It should be mentioned also that the foxes were called upon to lay this hunt at very short notice, owing to the original fox being detained elsewhere.

One of the biggest fields of the season turned out at Springfield, where the start was advertised for 2.30 p.m., such a big gathering showing how keen the young fellows are on a run. The Hunt glee party was very much in evidence, the theme of their song being: "Little Miss I Don't Care".

"Don't Care was made to care, everywhere you'll find.

"Don't Care, when school was over, always stayed behind.

They didn't care a hang if some of them did stay behind! The Master sent off the field on a trail of red and white paper which ran on the road side of Springfield and then turned right, over the flats to the platform leading up to the big dry out which was the finishing jump of the last hunt. The big jump caused a tremendous lot of refusals, but no grief and eventually everybody got over and went full cry up the Via Media to the platform, after which the Serpentine was negotiated.

Rounding the lagoon to the right, the trail led by what is known as the old route of the original French hunt, straight towards Sicaw Creek and then in a left front direction to the head of the two lagoons, where was a slight check, bringing all the crowd together. From here the scent lay to Jim's Joys, the first few jumps—very small ones—of which were taken.

Then came a big loop to avoid the Chasms' jump, this being wisely omitted. Away over the rut and furrow went the field, till they mixed it up right royally at that excellent water jump, the Waggly-Waggly Creek and then Tally Ho! across a grand galloping country, over Grayrigg's Neck, the Sandfly Village and so to Sandfly Bridge, where green paper was laid, calling a halt.

The young fellows, apparently, here had made up their minds the finish was somewhere round, or else every man was trying to give the other chap his dust, because a real racing pace was set towards Babbacombe Ford, which could not be crossed, owing to ice. The trail swung away to the right and then sharp left, over a good flat country, to a big B. M. H.

Mr. Bonar Law came down and emerged like a Troglodyte. Bonar was the only victim, for everybody else got through and went away like the wind, till those who knew saw the Zigzag Jump coming and, if anything, went a little faster.

The first flight got over splendidly, but the main body and the rearguard came into collision, some of them finally crossing over the dead bodies of their comrades. Spectators at the finish, which was at that ripping Jump, World-without-End, Amen—a jump that surely must delight the heart of Mr. Springfield—saw a cloud of dust in the distance, rounding a clump of trees, from which emerged three riders, going for all they were

worth, with barely a length between them.

As they came nearer, it was seen that No. 1 H. T., on Rosewood, would at last win his hunt, closely followed by Mr. Whitmore, on Viking and Mr. Boyd, on Cap'n Stormalung. Both these latter ponies should win hunts before the season closes.

There a little pause and the refusal commenced. The fourth pony said: "No." The fifth and sixth got safely over and then His Excellency the Senior Consul fell and went in, where he had a nice cold bath. Bless him! He was not alone, for many other gentlemen suffered a similar fate, amidst the shrieks of laughter of a huge and delighted crowd.

The finish was one of the happiest the spectators and the country-people have seen this season. Altogether it was a happy hunt, with no unseasonable alteration at the finish. Instead, there was quite a nice little ceremony of presenting the winner with a special cup put up by the Stewards, which was gracefully done by Mrs. Johnstone, to whom Mr. Ruby Ellis made an eloquent address on the fine sum capped at the meet, amounting to \$500, given in aid of the Sailors' War Orphans Fund.

The Master then presented Mrs. Johnstone with a beautiful bouquet and thus, amidst smiles, ended a good run.

Mr. Rose and Mr. Kent again figured on the card and everybody will be very glad when either of them, or Mr. Boyd, secure the coveted pink. The hunt was laid by Messrs. Ruby Ellis, G. Grayrigg and No. 2 H. T. The finishing card read:

1. Mr. E. Ezra, Rosewood.
2. Mr. C. E. Whitmore, Viking.
3. Mr. C. C. Boyd, Cap'n Stormalung.
4. Mr. H. W. Kent, All's Well.
5. Mr. S. A. Sleep, Grey Griffin.
6. Mr. E. B. Ross, Tudy Tuck.

Kipling—By Domino

(Continued from Page 1)

"He shall change our gold for arms—arms we may not bare."

"He shall break his Judges if they cross his word;
"He shall rule above the Law-calling on the Lord."

"He shall peep and mutter; and the night shall bring
"Watchers" neath our window, lest we nick the King—

"Hate and all division; hosts of hurrying spies;
"Money poured in secret, carrion breeding flies."

Kipling wrote this, and wrote it some twenty years ago. Truly he is something greater than his popularity would have him. Open your eyes; study his words; share in his thoughts and you will see and pay homage to the seer. Perhaps he is a little too near to us to see him in the right perspective. He dazzles some of us; he blinds some of us; but he inspires some of us. If it is for our children and our children's children to know the true Kipling, that need not deny us the privilege of trying to appreciate a great man.

On Thursday evening next Mr. Henry Schlee is going to give another recital from the works of Kipling. Neither the reciter nor his object—Lord Kitchener's Memorial Fund and the British Women's Work Association—need any introduction. In his recitals Mr. Schlee does more than deliver splendid poems in a fine manner. He has a magnetism about him that makes you see the things that are, and feel the reality. He introduces you to Kipling and for at least two hours you bask in the society of an "Empire man."

I remember some three or four years ago Mr. Schlee visiting the S.V.C. camp at Gordon Road. It was visitors' night and some 300 or 400 men were entertaining each other. It was late when Kipling was introduced, but at the first line the merry laughter died away; the chatter ceased, and the silence became tense as verse by verse carried its message through the building. Then the poem was finished, and for a fraction of a second there was that hush that tells the actor that he has "got over" and then came that storm of applause, the proof of it.

Mr. Schlee won't take the credit for that big reception; he will tell you: "It is Kipling—it is Kipling." And so to one and all—apart from the funds to be benefited and apart from the excellent elocutionist that you will hear—I would say go and pay your tribute to the man whose work will live as long as the English tongue is spoken—Rudyard Kipling.

SHANGHAI RIFLE ASSN.

The Annual Report and Statement of Accounts of the Shanghai Rifle Association is out and makes a brilliant showing when the unfavorable conditions are considered.

The membership is 219 (13 life, 2 honorary, 165 active, and 39 absent)—an increase of 29 on the previous year. The accounts show a credit balance of \$3,866.16 and a note says: "This excellent position is partly due to the efforts of the Secretary and Treasurer in obtaining donations towards the expenses of the Annual Rifle Meeting, the contributions exceeding in amount those of any previous year, in spite of the unfavorable conditions."

The annual meeting is due to be held tomorrow afternoon at 5.45 p.m. at the Club Room in the Town Hall.

Carpentier Not Sure He'll Fight Willard

Paris, December 6.—The personal desire of Georges Carpentier, the French aviator and champion heavyweight pugilist of Europe, is to remain with the French Flying Corps at the front, a desire he has expressed each time an offer from the United States to arrange a bout for him has been received. The report that he has been given a furlough for a match in New York with Jess Willard is at least premature.

From the reports received here it appears that Carpentier, by boxing in the United States, could contribute appreciably to the war relief funds, and his manager, Francis Desamps, said today that Carpentier might go there provided he received permission. Thus far, however, no definite proposition for a bout between Carpentier and Willard has been received here.

Carpentier, who is in Paris on a few days' leave of absence, was seen today, and appeared to be in excellent condition. Carpentier said he was not thinking at present about boxing, but his pugilistic business was always in the hands of Desamps, his teacher from the age of 14, and his manager during all his boxing career. Flying, he added, had in no way slowed him up, and life at the front had been excellent training for him.

Richard Sure of Big Bout

New York, December 7.—The local situation in regard to the ten-round bout between Jess Willard, world's heavyweight champion boxer, and Georges Carpentier, champion of Europe, remained unchanged yesterday. Tex Rickard, the Western promoter, who is the prime figure in the negotiations for the contest, reiterated his statement of the previous day that he had the consent of both boxers to the match.

"I have the verbal agreement of Willard to box the French champion, and my representatives in Paris inform me that Carpentier has also expressed a willingness to go through with the match," said the promoter yesterday. "There has been no agreement in writing signed by any of us as yet, but I expect to adjust that matter in the course of a few days. I have been expecting a cablegram from my representatives in Paris with further information, but as yet it has not arrived."

Rickard assured his listeners that he had the consent of Willard to the match, with a confidence in his tone that was convincing. This assurance came from him when he was told of the conflicting reports circulated as regards the champion's stand in the matter. The Western promoter, however, added that in case he was unable to secure Willard's services, he would immediately sign Les Darcy, the Australian, for the match.

Jimmie Johnston yesterday sent out a notice to the effect that the services of Tom Cawler, the English heavyweight, for a bout with Georges Carpentier, provided that Jess Willard turned down the offer of the promoters, could be obtainable. If the sum of \$20,000 was guaranteed for the Englishman's services. This amount, Johnston said, would be contributed to the British War Relief Fund.

SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS

C. B. asks the percentage in favor of filling a flush, as against a straight when there are eight in the game.

The number in the game has nothing to do with it, unless they are playing with the 60-card pack. If both hands are four cards, and the straight is open at both ends, it is 47 to 9 against the flush, 37 to 8 against the straight.

B. J. says: The dealer turns the one card asked for by A face up. What happens?

All the others must be helped before it is replaced, as A cannot take the card.

H. and H. say: A finds he has seven cards before the draw. Is it a misdeal?

If A has lifted or looked at any of the cards, the deal stands, and his hand is dead. If he has not lifted them he can demand a new deal.

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WAITING PLAY AT ROYAL AUCTION

Long Topless Suits Not Always To Be Bid on First Round by Dealer

By An Expert

New York, December 3.—There is one class of hands that give a good deal of trouble to the beginner and the book player when they are doing their best to follow the conventions of the game, namely, the hands usually spoken of as "too strong to pass." There can be only one reason why a hand should be too strong to pass without an original bid, and that is the danger that no one else will have a bid and the hand will be thrown out.

It is no excuse for bidding a suit originally that the suit is especially desirable for the trump, even if it has no tops, because such a suit can be shown on the second round just as well as on the first, and sometimes too much better advantage. A player who can keep still on the first round of bids with a long topless suit will often be agreeably astonished to find the opponents bidding it, if they have the tops.

Such hands are easily divided into two classes; those that have the one long suit and nothing else, and those that are backed up by pretty strong cards in other suits. Against the first, some one else is sure to have a bid; against the second, there may be no one hand strong enough to declare anything.

Here are two contrasting hands in which it happens that the major suit is practically identical, but there is great difference in the side strength. While the first should not say anything until the second round, the other belongs to the class of hands that are properly spoken of as too strong to pass.

H—8
C—A K Q 4
D—J 9 8 4
S—K J 8 4

H—A K Q 7 4
C—J 7 6 2
D—10
S—A Q 3

H—J 10 9 6 3 2
C—10 8
D—A 8 2
S—9 5

Z dealt and passed. A bid a heart, Y passed and B bid two diamonds to deny the hearts, which Z passed. This led A to try two no trumps, which all passed.

Y has no difficulty in inferring that if B denies the hearts Z must have that suit safely stopped, but there is no necessity for Y to bid anything, as he has the lead.

Four rounds of clubs put A in, Z discarding two spades. Two rounds of hearts disclose the situation to A, who shifts to the ten of diamonds, covered by the jack and queen and won by the ace. Although there is no hope of making any tricks in hearts now that the reentry is gone, Z may as well establish them, so he leads the jack.

A small spade from A is held by the jack, Z discarding hearts, and Y comes back with a diamond, establishing the nine, as dummy is afraid to pass and let in the hearts. After that the top spade is all A can make, the no trumper being set for two tricks, aces easy.

At the tables at which Z incorrectly started with a bid of one heart, and some even bid two, of course A passed Y denied the

hearts by going to no trump and Z tried to set matters right by bidding more hearts, only to be doubled by A and set for 300 points and simple honors.

Here is the other side of the question:

H—A 7 6
C—K 9 4
D—3 5 4 2
S—K 10 4

H—J 10
C—10 6 5 3
D—A J 8
S—Q 5 6 2

H—K 8
C—Q J 8 2
D—10 6 2
S—J 9 7 6

H—Q 9 8 5 4 2
C—A 7
D—K Q 7
S—A 3

Z dealt and bid a heart. This is the correct bid, because the hand clearly belongs to the class that are too strong to pass. As it happened, Z did pass at one table, and the hand was not played, as no one would make a bid. At two tables Z started with no trumps, which is a dangerous bid if either black suit is out against it.

It would be a mistake to bid two hearts on this hand, as it is highly improbable that any player would have a bid that he would not make just as quickly over two hearts as over one. As the cards lie, Z can make four odd at hearts or at no trump.

The play at one table shows how the hand should go. A led a small spade and the ace won the nine. Z made the ace and king of clubs and trumped the third round. Then he put dummy in with a trump and led a diamond, playing the queen third hand.

With the second best diamond guarded, spades and clubs stopped, A led the trump, B making the king and leading a diamond, so that Z made all the rest.

Here is another hand of the same class too strong to pass. All such hands, it should be observed, violate the conventional rule about bidding suits without the tops, but they are safer suit bids than no trumps. It is a choice of two irregularities.

H—J 10 6 2
C—10 5 6 4 3
D—Q 6 2
S—8

H—3 3
C—A Q 7 2
D—8 7 4 3
S—K 7 6

H—K 9 7 4
C—9 5
D—J 10 9 5
S—A A Q 2

H—Q 5
C—K J
D—A K
S—J 10 9 6 4 3

Z dealt and bid a spade. It looks

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